Presented by H. H. the Maha Raja
Travancore
17th

TRAVANCORE ALMANAC FOR 1883.

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TREVANDRUM.

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An Ephemeris for the year 1883.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TREVANDRUM.

TREVANDRUM OBSERVATORY.

Longitude.....5h 7m 59s=76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude..... 8° 30′ 32″ North.
Deviation of the Compass ..... 0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip.....approximately... 2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea .....197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ... 77° 81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade. 73° 42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure.....29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure..... 0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity.....(Saturation=I)...0·812
Mean direction of the wind..... W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain..... 64·71 inches.*
Mean yearly evaporation..... 88·54 inches.

Note—

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838—80). The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years observations (1838—64) was 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches, in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865—80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838—80.) But as the observations extend only over a short period, and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continual decrease.

—o—

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1883.

GOLDEN NUMBER	3
EPACT	22
SOLAR CYCLE	16
DOMINICAL LETTER	G
ROMAN INDICTION	11
JULIAN PERIOD	6596
ERA OF THE CREATION	5887
JEWISH ERA .....(Com. Oct. 2, 1883).....	5644
MAHOMMEDAN ERA .....(Com. Nov. 2, 1883).....	1301
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EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Golden Number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which, owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the 1st of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the ¼ makes a day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4, and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive, is 4 days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is C. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman Indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312, by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first of January.

The Julian Period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian Period.

Time is distinguished into three kinds: *Apparent* or *True* time, *Mean* time and *Siderial* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent* or *True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the meridian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called the mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two following passages of the same star over the same meridian is a *Siderial* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours, reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24, or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astronomical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated

into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.), and those between noon and midnight, afternoon hours (written P. M.). The siderial day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 siderial hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the *civil* time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being in the horizon, and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The Moon's Age (Thithi) at Mean Noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trevandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time, at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trevandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "Meridian Passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trevandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the Mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise*, and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the Phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon.—The numbers denote the mean time, at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee.—The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The Planets' rising, setting and meridian passage.—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every tenth day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The Declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Equator, north or south.

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS &c., For 1883.

JANUARY

12	Ottarayanarumbha—Trevandrum Magara Syvelly...	Margaly.	30
13	Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
14	Manttoo Pongal.....	"	2
23	Tye Pooyam	"	11

FEBRUARY

7	Magara New Moon.....	"	26

MARCH

1	Vycathoo Ashtamy	Mausy	19
7	Sivarathree Vratum	"	25
8	Kaliyugathy.....	"	26

APRIL

8	Soobhanoonamasumvalsarambha	Panguny	27
9	Meena Bharanee.....	"	28
11	Trevandrum Codyettoo	"	30
12	Vishoo Pooniacalem	Chittray	1
13	Vishoo	"	2
15	Sree Rama Navamy	"	4
20	Trevandrum Auraut	"	9
22	Chitrapournamy—Chitragupta Poojah	"	11

MAY

9	Atchayathiruteeya-Kritayugathy-Agneenatchettra Thosharumbha	"	28
21	Visaukam Auta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY.....	Vaikausy	9
23	Agneenatchettra Thoshavasanah	"	11

JUNE

20	Arthrapravasom	Auny	7

JULY

15	Thetchanayanarumbha—Thetchanayana Pooniacalem—Trevandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	Audy	1
28	Bharanee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	"	14

AUGUST

2	Karkadaga New Moon	"	19
15	Audy Auroothee	"	32
16	Auvany Pirappoo .....(1059)	Auvany	1
17	Varaletchmy Vratam	"	2
22	Ravathee Tirunaul—*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday*	"	7
25	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum—Srikrishna Jayantee	"	10

SEPTEMBER

5	Vinayaka Chathurthee	"	21
6	Rishee Punchamy	"	22
14	Ohnum	"	30
15	Anantha Vratum	"	31
20	Bharanee Tirunaul-*H. H. The Junior Ranee's birthday.*	Puratasy	5
28	Thuaparayugathy	"	13

OCTOBER

2	Poojavippoo	Puratasy	17
8	Moolum Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday*	,,	23
9	Thoorgashtamy	,,	24
10	Mahanavamy	,,	25
11	Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Edupoo	,,	26
28	Teepaulce *(after Sunset)*	Arpasy	13
29	Trevandrum Codyettoo	,,	14

NOVEMBER

6	Utradum Tirunaul—*H. H. Ravi Varma Rajah's birthday*	,,	22
7	Trevandrum Auraut	,,	23
9	Thirugatavagathy	,,	25
22	Vycathoo Ashtamy	Kartigay	8

DECEMBER

7	Chathayum Tirunaul—*H. H. The 2nd Prince's birthday*	,,	23
10	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 3rd Prince's birthday*	,,	26
12	Koomaranulloor Kartigay	,,	28

English and Malabar Months.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
"	13	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mansy or Coombhum.
March	13	1st Punguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	14	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	16	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	16	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vrechecum.
December	15	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	17th Margaly.

English and Corresponding Malabar Years.

ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.
1801... 976–7	1826...1001–2	1851...1026–7	1876...1051–2
1802... 977–8	1827...1002–3	1852...1027–8	1877...1052–3
1803... 978–9	1828...1003–4	1853...1028–9	1878...1053–4
1804... 979–0	1829...1004–5	1854...1029–0	1879...1054–5
1805... 980–1	1830...1005–6	1855...1030–1	1880...1055–6
1806... 981–2	1831...1006–7	1856...1031–2	1881...1056–7
1807... 982–3	1832...1007–8	1857...1032–3	1882...1057–8
1808... 983–4	1833...1008–9	1858...1033–4	1883...1058–9
1809... 984–5	1834...1009–0	1859...1034–5	1884...1059–0
1810... 985–6	1835...1010–1	1860...1035–6	1885...1060–1
1811... 986–7	1836...1011–2	1861...1036–7	1886...1061–2
1812... 987–8	1837...1012–3	1862...1037–8	1887...1062–3
1813... 988–9	1838...1013–4	1863...1038–9	1888...1063–4
1814... 989–0	1839...1014–5	1864...1039–0	1889...1064–5
1815... 990–1	1840...1015–6	1865...1040–1	1890...1065–6
1816... 991–2	1841...1016–7	1866...1041–2	1891...1066–7
1817... 992–3	1842...1017–8	1867...1042–3	1892...1067–8
1818... 993–4	1843...1018–9	1868...1043–4	1893...1068–9
1819... 994–5	1844...1019–0	1869...1044–5	1894...1069–0
1820... 995–6	1845...1020–1	1870...1045–6	1895...1070–1
1821... 996–7	1846...1021–2	1871...1046–7	1896...1071–2
1822... 997–8	1847...1022–3	1872...1047–8	1897...1072–3
1823... 998–9	1848...1023–4	1873...1048–9	1898...1073–4
1824... 999–0	1849...1024–5	1874...1049–0	1899...1074–5
1825...1000–1	1850...1025–6	1875...1050–1	1900...1075–6

ECLIPSES

of the Sun and Moon for the year,

1883.

In the year 1883 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 22, 1883, invisible at Trevandrum.

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, May 6, 1883, invisible at Trevandrum.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 15, 1883, invisible at Trevandrum.

IV. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30, 1883, invisible at Trevandrum.

JANUARY

1883
1058

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Mon.	1	19	6	16	5	52	21·6	12	9	18	13	—	—
Tues.	2	20	6	17	5	52	22·6	12	55	18	57	0	16
Wed.	3	21	6	17	5	53	23·6	13	42	19	42	0	58
Thur.	4	22	6	17	5	53	24·6	14	32	20	31	1	42
Fri.	5	23	6	17	5	54	25·6	15	24	21	22	2	30
Sat.	6	24	6	18	5	54	26·6	16	17	22	16	3	21
SUN.	7	25	6	18	5	55	27·6	17	12	23	11	4	15
Mon.	8	26	6	19	5	55	28·6	18	6	—	—	5	11
Tues.	9	27	6	19	5	56	0·1	19	0	0	7	6	8
Wed.	10	28	6	19	5	56	1·1	19	52	1	2	7	5
Thur.	11	29	6	19	5	57	2·1	20	42	1	56	8	2
Fri.	12	30	6	20	5	57	3·1	21	31	2	49	8	58
Sat.	13	1	6	20	5	58	4·1	22	20	3	41	9	53
SUN.	14	2	6	20	5	58	5·1	23	9	4	33	10	48
Mon.	15	3	6	21	5	59	6·1	23	59	5	25	11	43
Tues.	16	4	6	21	5	59	7·1	—	—	6	18	12	39
Wed.	17	5	6	21	6	0	8·1	0	50	7	12	13	36
Thur.	18	6	6	21	6	0	9·1	1	43	8	7	14	32
Fri.	19	7	6	21	6	1	10·1	2	38	9	3	15	28
Sat.	20	8	6	21	6	1	11·1	3	32	9	58	16	22
SUN.	21	9	6	22	6	2	12·1	4	27	10	51	17	14
Mon.	22	10	6	22	6	2	13·1	5	20	11	42	18	2
Tues.	23	11	6	22	6	2	14·1	6	11	12	31	18	48
Wed.	24	12	6	22	6	3	15·1	7	1	13	17	19	31
Thur.	25	13	6	22	6	3	16·1	7	48	14	1	20	12
Fri.	26	14	6	22	6	4	17·1	8	33	14	44	20	52
Sat.	27	15	6	22	6	4	18·1	9	18	15	26	21	32
SUN.	28	16	6	22	6	4	19·1	10	3	16	8	22	12
Mon.	29	17	6	22	6	5	20·1	10	48	16	51	22	53
Tues.	30	18	6	22	6	5	21·1	11	34	17	35	23	36
Wed.	31	19	6	22	6	5	22·1	12	22	18	22	—	—

Dhanoo or Margaly.

Magaram or Tye.

JANUARY

1883
1058

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	1	5	58·2	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter...*	31	3	34·6	P.M.
● *New Moon ...*	9	11	7·3	A.M.	☾ *Perigee.....*	13	2		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	16	5	55·6	„	☾ *Apogee.....*	29	12	Midnight.	
○ *Full Moon ...*	23	0	23·5	P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 57	0 42	6 27	S 24 10	15 50	21 39	3 28	S 17 4	17 54	23 38	5 22	S 24 4
11	19 25	1 12	6 59	20 33	15 28	21 17	3 6	17 12	17 47	23 32	5 17	23 41
21	19 55	1 26	7 17	15 8	15 16	21 5	2 54	13 2	17 40	23 25	5 10	22 49
31	19 1	0 56	6 47	S 11 38	15 11	20 59	2 47	S 18 59	17 33	23 19	5 5	S 21 32

Date	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising	Merid Passage.	Setting	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	4 37	10 51	17 5	N23 0	2 18	8 27	14 36	N 15 26	10 46	16 48	22 50	N 3 21
11	3 53	10 7	16 21	22 59	1 38	7 47	13 56	15 25	10 9	16 11	22 13	3 23
21	3 10	9 24	15 38	22 57	0 58	7 7	13 16	15 26	9 30	15 32	21 34	3 28
31	2 28	8 42	14 56	N22 57	0 19	6 28	12 37	N 15 31	8 50	14 52	20 54	N 3 33

THE mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838—80) in January at Trevandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76, and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55in.

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

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FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Thur.	1		20	6	22	6	6	23·1	13	12	19	11	0	21
Fri.	2		21	6	22	6	6	24·1	14	4	20	2	1	9
Sat.	3		22	6	22	6	6	25·1	14	57	20	56	2	1
SUN.	4	Magaram or Tye.	23	6	22	6	7	26·1	15	51	21	51	2	55
Mon.	5		24	6	22	6	7	27·1	16	45	22	47	3	52
Tues.	6		25	6	22	6	7	28·1	17	39	23	42	4	49
Wed.	7		26	6	21	6	7	29·1	18	31	—	—	5	47
Thur.	8		27	6	21	6	8	0·5	19	22	0	37	6	45
Fri.	9		28	6	21	6	8	1·5	20	13	1	32	7	42
Sat.	10		29	6	21	6	8	2·5	21	3	2	25	8	39
SUN	11		1	6	21	6	8	3·5	21	55	3	19	9	37
Mon.	12		2	6	21	6	8	4·5	22	47	4	13	10	34
Tues.	13		3	6	20	6	9	5·5	23	40	5	8	11	31
Wed.	14		4	6	20	6	9	6·5	—	—	6	4	12	28
Thur.	15		5	6	20	6	9	7·5	0	34	6	59	13	24
Fri.	16		6	6	20	6	9	8·5	1	28	7	53	14	18
Sat.	17		7	6	19	6	9	9·5	2	22	8	46	15	9
SUN.	18	Coombhum or Mausy.	8	6	19	6	9	10·5	3	15	9	37	15	59
Mon.	19		9	6	19	6	10	11·5	4	6	10	26	16	45
Tues.	20		10	6	18	6	10	12·5	4	55	11	13	17	28
Wed.	21		11	6	18	6	10	13·5	5	43	11	57	18	10
Thur.	22		12	6	18	6	10	14·5	6	29	12	40	18	50
Fri.	23		13	6	17	6	10	15·5	7	14	13	23	19	30
Sat.	24		14	6	17	6	10	16·5	7	59	14	5	20	10
SUN.	25		15	6	17	6	10	17·5	8	44	14	47	20	50
Mon.	26		16	6	16	6	10	18·5	9	29	15	31	21	32
Tues.	27		17	6	16	6	10	19·5	10	16	16	16	22	16
Wed.	28		18	6	15	6	10	20·5	11	4	17	3	23	2
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FEBRUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon*....	7	11	18·1	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	9	8		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*.	14	3	3·0	„	☾ *Perigee*.....	25	4		„
○ *Full Moon*....	22	5	26·1	A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 54	0 47	6 40	S 11 37	15 11	20 59	2 47	S 19 4	17 32	23 18	5 4	S 21 23
11	17 27	23 18	5 9	14 7	15 13	21 0	2 47	19 41	17 24	23 11	4 58	19 39
21	16 45	22 35	4 25	16 38	15 16	21 3	2 50	19 40	17 14	23 3	4 52	17 36
28	16 39	22 28	4 17	S 16 52	15 19	21 7	2 55	S 19 13	17 7	22 57	4 47	S 15 57

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	2 23	8 37	14 51	N 22 57	0 15	6 24	12 33	N 15 32	8 46	14 48	20 50	N 3 34
11	1 43	7 57	14 1	22 57	23 37	5 46	11 55	15 39	8 5	14 7	20 9	3 43
21	1 4	7 18	13 32	22 59	23 0	5 9	11 18	15 50	7 24	13 26	19 28	3 52
28	0 37	6 51	13 5	N 23 1	22 33	4 43	10 53	N 15 59	6 56	12 58	19 0	N 3 59

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of 43 months (1838—80).

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1855, 3·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

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MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Thur.	1	19	6	15	6	10	21·5	11	54	17	52	23	51
Fri.	2	20	6	15	6	10	22·5.	12	45	18	44	—	—
Sat.	3	21	6	14	6	10	23·5	13	37	19	37	0	42
SUN.	4	22	6	14	6	10	24·5	14	30	20	31	1	36
Mon.	5	23	6	13	6	10	25·5	15	23	21	25	2	32
Tues.	6	24	6	13	6	10	26·5	16	15	22	20	3	29
Wed.	7	25	6	12	6	10	27·5	17	7	23	15	4	26
Thur.	8	26	6	12	6	10	28·5	17	59	—	—	5	24
Fri.	9	27	6	11	6	10	0·1	18	51	0	10	6	23
Sat.	10	28	6	11	6	10	1·1	19	44	1	5	7	22
SUN.	11	29	6	10	6	10	2·1	20	37	2	1	8	21
Mon.	12	30	6	10	6	10	3·1	21	32	2	58	9	20
Tues.	13	1	6	9	6	10	4·1	22	28	3	55	10	20
Wed.	14	2	6	9	6	10	5·1	23	23	4	53	11	18
Thur.	15	3	6	8	6	10	6·1	—	—	5	49	12	13
Fri.	16	4	6	8	6	10	7·1	0	18	6	43	13	6
Sat.	17	5	6	7	6	10	8·1	1	12	7	35	13	56
SUN.	18	6	6	7	6	10	9·1	2	3	8	24	14	43
Mon.	19	7	6	6	6	10	10·1	2	52	9	11	15	27
Tues.	20	8	6	6	6	10	11·1	3	40	9	55	16	9
Wed.	21	9	6	5	6	10	12·1	4	26	10	38	16	49
Thur.	22	10	6	4	6	10	13·1	5	12	11	21	17	29
Fri.	23	11	6	4	6	10	14·1	5	56	12	3	18	9
Sat.	24	12	6	3	6	10	15·1	6	41	12	45	18	49
SUN.	25	13	6	3	6	9	16·1	7	26	13	29	19	30
Mon.	26	14	6	3	6	9	17·1	8	13	14	13	20	13
Tues.	27	15	6	2	6	9	18·1	9	0	15	0	20	59
Wed.	28	16	6	1	6	9	19·1	9	49	15	48	21	46
Thur.	29	17	6	1	6	9	20·1	10	39	16	37	22	35
Fri.	30	18	6	0	6	9	21·1	11	30	17	28	23	27
Sat.	31	19	6	0	6	9	22·1	12	21	18	20	—	—

Coombhum or Mausy.

Menum or Panguny.

MARCH

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	2	10	34·1	A.M.	☺ *Full Moon* ...	23	11	12·8	P.M.
● *New Moon* ...	9	9	39·3	„	☾ *Perigee*.....	10	4		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	16	1	39·4	„	☾ *Apogee*.....	24	10		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 38	22 28	4 18	S 16 48	15 20	21 8	2 56	S 19 7	17 7	22 57	4 47	S 15 42
11	16 44	22 35	4 26	14 47	15 25	21 14	3 3	17 41	16 56	22 48	4 40	13 6
21	16 58	22 51	4 44	10 30	15 31	21 21	3 11	15 25	16 44	22 38	4 32	10 18
31	17 16	23 13	5 10	S 4 10	15 35	21 27	3 19	S 12 24	16 33	22 28	4 23	S 7 21

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	0 34	6 48	13 2	N 23 1	22 29	4 59	10 49	N 16 0	6 52	12 54	18 56	N 4 0
11	23 57	6 11	12 25	23 5	21 53	4 3	10 13	16 14	6 11	12 13	18 15	4 10
21	23 22	5 36	11 50	23 9	21 17	3 27	9 37	16 30	5 30	11 32	17 34	4 20
31	22 47	5 1	11 15	N 23 14	20 42	2 52	9 2	N 16 47	4 49	10 51	16 53	N 4 30

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in., and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07in.

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APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
SUN.	1	20	5	59	6	9	23·1	13	12	19	13	0	20
Mon.	2	21	5	59	6	9	24·1	14	2	20	5	1	15
Tues.	3	22	5	58	6	9	25·1	14	53	20	59	2	9
Wed.	4	23	5	57	6	9	26·1	15	43	21	52	3	6
Thur.	5	24	5	57	6	9	27·1	16	34	22	47	4	3
Fri.	6	25	5	56	6	9	28·1	17	27	23	43	5	1
Sat.	7	26	5	56	6	9	29·1	18	21	—	—	6	1
SUN.	8	27	5	55	6	9	0·7	19	17	0	40	7	2
Mon.	9	28	5	55	6	8	1·7	20	14	1	39	8	3
Tues.	10	29	5	54	6	8	2·7	21	12	2	39	9	4
Wed.	11	30	5	54	6	8	3·7	22	9	3	37	10	3
Thur.	12	1	5	53	6	8	4·7	23	5	4	34	10	59
Fri.	13	2	5	53	6	8	5·7	23	58	5	29	11	52
Sat.	14	3	5	52	6	8	6·7	—	—	6	20	12	40
SUN.	15	4	5	52	6	8	7·7	0	49	7	8	13	25
Mon.	16	5	6	51	6	8	8·7	1	38	7	54	14	8
Tues.	17	6	5	51	6	8	9·7	2	24	8	37	14	49
Wed.	18	7	5	51	6	8	10·7	3	10	9	20	15	29
Thur.	19	8	5	50	6	8	11·7	3	54	10	2	16	8
Fri.	20	9	5	50	6	8	12·7	4	39	10	44	16	48
Sat.	21	10	5	49	6	8	13·7	5	24	11	27	17	29
SUN.	22	11	5	49	6	8	14·7	6	10	12	11	18	12
Mon.	23	12	5	48	6	8	15·7	6	57	12	57	18	56
Tues.	24	13	5	48	6	8	16·7	7	46	13	45	19	43
Wed.	25	14	5	48	6	8	17·7	8	36	14	34	20	32
Thur.	26	15	5	47	6	8	18·7	9	26	15	24	21	23
Fri.	27	16	5	47	6	8	19·7	10	16	16	15	22	15
Sat.	28	17	5	47	6	8	20·7	11	7	17	7	23	8
SUN.	29	18	5	46	6	8	21·7	11	56	17	58	—	—
Mon.	30	19	5	46	6	9	22·7	12	45	18	49	0	1

Monum or Panguny.

Madum or Chittray.

APRIL

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter*...	1	1	29·3	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	30	0	11·3	P.M.
● *New Moon* ...	7	6	44·2	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	7	3		,,
☽ *First Quarter*.	14	1	57·6	,,	☾ *Apogee*.....	20	11		,,
○ *Full Moon*....	22	4	35·3	,,					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 17	23 15	5 13	S 3 6	15 35	21 27	3 19	S 12 4	16 32	22 27	4 22	S 7 1
11	17 42	23 45	5 48	N 4 49	15 38	21 33	3 28	8 24	16 19	22 16	4 13	3 59
21	18 11	0 19	6 27	13 51	15 40	21 37	3 34	4 16	16 6	22 3	4 4	S 0 53
30	18 42	0 55	7 8	N 20 37	15 42	21 41	3 40	S 0 19	15 51	21 55	3 56	N 1 54

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	22 41	4 53	11 12	N 23 14	20 30	2 49	8 50	N 16 49	4 46	10 48	16 50	N 4 31
11	22 11	4 25	10 39	23 19	20 4	2 14	8 24	17 7	4 3	10 6	16 9	4 40
21	21 38	3 53	10 7	23 22	19 29	1 39	7 49	17 25	3 23	9 26	15 29	4 47
30	21 10	3 24	9 38	N 23 24	18 57	1 8	7 19	N 17 42	2 46	8 49	14 52	N 4 52

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in., and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., in 1856, 10·9in., and in 1843, 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

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MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Tues.	1	20	5	45	6	9	23·7	13	33	19	41	0	55
Wed.	2	21	5	45	6	9	24·7	14	22	20	33	1	49
Thur.	3	22	5	45	6	9	25·7	15	12	21	26	2	45
Fri.	4	23	5	45	6	9	26·7	16	4	22	22	3	42
Sat.	5	24	5	44	6	9	27·7	16	58	23	20	4	41
SUN.	6	25	5	44	6	9	28·7	17	55	—	—	5	42
Mon.	7	26	5	44	6	9	0·4	18	54	0	19	6	44
Tues.	8	27	5	43	6	9	1·4	19	53	1	19	7	45
Wed.	9	28	5	43	6	9	2·4	20	52	2	19	8	44
Thur.	10	29	5	43	6	9	3·4	21	48	3	17	9	40
Fri.	11	30	5	43	6	10	4·4	22	41	4	11	10	32
Sat.	12	31	5	43	6	10	5·4	23	32	5	2	11	20
SUN	13	1	5	42	6	10	6·4	—	—	5	49	12	5
Mon.	14	2	5	42	6	10	7·4	0	20	6	34	12	47
Tues.	15	3	5	42	6	10	8·4	1	6	7	17	13	27
Wed.	16	4	5	42	6	10	9·4	1	51	8	0	14	7
Thur.	17	5	5	42	6	11	10·4	2	36	8	42	14	47
Fri.	18	6	5	42	6	11	11·4	3	21	9	24	15	27
Sat.	19	7	5	42	6	11	12·4	4	6	10	8	16	9
SUN.	20	8	5	41	6	11	13·4	4	54	10	54	16	54
Mon.	21	9	5	41	6	11	14·4	5	42	11	41	17	40
Tues.	22	10	5	41	6	11	15·4	6	32	12	30	18	29
Wed.	23	11	5	41	6	12	16·4	7	23	13	21	19	19
Thur.	24	12	5	41	6	12	17·4	8	13	14	12	20	11
Fri.	25	13	5	41	6	12	18·4	9	4	15	4	21	4
Sat.	26	14	5	41	6	12	19·4	9	54	15	55	21	57
SUN.	27	15	5	41	6	13	20·4	10	42	16	45	22	50
Mon.	28	16	5	41	6	13	21·4	11	30	17	36	23	43
Tues.	29	17	5	41	6	13	22·4	12	17	18	26	—	—
Wed.	30	18	5	41	6	13	23·4	13	5	19	17	0	37
Thur.	31	19	5	41	6	14	24·4	13	54	20	10	1	31

Madum or Chittray.

Eddavum or Vaikausy.

MAY

1883
1058

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon* ...	7	3	6·3	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	29	7	30·7	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	14	4	2·2	„	☾ *Perigee*.....	6	1		A.M.
○ *Full Moon* ...	22	8	19·6	„	☾ *Apogee*.....	18	10		„

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 46	0 59	7 12	N21 12	15 42	21 42	3 42	N 0 7	15 53	21 54	3 55	N 2 12
11	19 9	1 24	7 39	24 39	15 44	21 46	3 48	4 36	15 40	21 43	3 46	5 14
21	19 6	1 21	7 36	24 39	15 47	21 52	3 57	8 59	15 27	21 32	3 37	8 10
31	18 31	0 45	6 59	N22 19	15 50	21 58	4 6	N13 6	15 15	21 21	3 27	N10 55

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	21 6	3 21	9 36	N23 25	18 54	1 5	7 16	N17 44	2 42	8 45	14 48	N 4 53
11	20 35	2 50	9 5	23 25	18 20	0 31	8 42	18 2	2 2	8 5	14 8	4 56
21	20 5	2 19	8 33	23 24	17 42	23 53	6 4	18 19	1 23	7 26	13 29	4 58
31	19 35	1 49	8 3	N23 21	17 8	23 19	5 30	N18 36	0 43	6 46	12 49	N 4 58

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

1863
1058

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Fri.	1	20	5	41	6	14	25·4	14	46	21	5	2	28
Sat.	2	21	5	41	6	14	26·4	15	40	22	2	3	26
SUN.	3	22	5	41	6	14	27·4	16	37	23	1	4	26
Mon.	4	23	5	41	6	15	28·4	17	35	—	—	5	27
Tues.	5	24	5	42	6	15	0·0	18	34	0	1	6	27
Wed.	6	25	5	42	6	15	1·0	19	33	1	0	7	25
Thur.	7	26	5	42	6	15	2·0	20	28	1	57	8	20
Fri.	8	27	5	42	6	16	3·0	21	22	2	51	9	11
Sat.	9	28	5	42	6	16	4·0	22	12	3	41	9	58
SUN	10	29	5	42	6	16	5·0	23	0	4	28	10	42
Mon.	11	30	5	42	6	16	6·0	23	46	5	15	11	24
Tues.	12	31	5	42	6	17	7·0	—	—	5	56	12	4
Wed.	13	32	5	43	6	17	8·0	0	31	6	38	12	44
Thur.	14	1	5	43	6	17	9·0	1	16	7	21	13	24
Fri.	15	2	5	43	6	17	10·0	2	2	8	4	14	6
Sat.	16	3	5	43	6	18	11·0	2	48	8	49	14	49
SUN.	17	4	5	43	6	18	12·0	3	36	9	35	15	35
Mon.	18	5	5	43	6	18	13·0	4	25	10	24	16	23
Tues.	19	6	5	44	6	18	14·0	5	16	11	15	17	13
Wed.	20	7	5	44	6	19	15·0	6	8	12	7	18	6
Thur.	21	8	5	44	6	19	16·0	6	59	12	59	18	59
Fri.	22	9	5	44	6	19	17·0	7	50	13	51	19	53
Sat.	23	10	5	45	6	19	18·0	8	40	14	43	20	47
SUN.	24	11	5	45	6	19	19·0	9	28	15	34	21	40
Mon.	25	12	5	45	6	20	20·0	10	16	16	24	22	33
Tues.	26	13	5	45	6	20	21·0	11	4	17	14	23	27
Wed.	27	14	5	45	6	20	22 0	11	51	18	5	—	—
Thur.	28	15	5	46	6	20	23·0	12	41	18	58	0	21
Fri.	29	16	5	46	6	20	24·0	13	32	19	53	1	17
Sat.	30	17	5	46	6	20	25·0	14	26	20	49	2	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Eddavum or Vaikasy.

Methunum or Auny.

JUNE

1883
1058

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon* ...	5	11	20·5	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	3	5		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*.	12	7	49·6	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	15	2		„
○ *Full Moon*....	20	9	39·6	„	☾ *Perigee*.....	30	2		P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*...	28	12	45·8	A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 26	0 40	5 54	N22 1	15 51	21 59	4 7	N13 29	15 13	21 19	3 25	N 11 11
11	17 22	23 34	5 46	19 0	15 57	22 7	4 17	17 5	15 1	21 9	3 17	13 44
21	16 37	22 48	4 59	17 59	16 6	22 18	4 30	19 59	14 48	20 58	3 8	16 2
30	16 19	22 31	4 43	N19 22	16 15	22 28	4 41	N21 52	14 37	20 48	2 59	N 17 53

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 32	1 46	8 0	N23 21	17 5	23 16	5 27	N18 37	0 39	6 42	12 45	N 4 58
11	19 2	1 16	7 30	23 15	16 31	22 42	4 53	18 53	0 0	6 3	12 5	4 56
21	18 33	0 47	7 1	23 7	15 55	22 7	4 19	19 7	23 22	5 25	11 28	4 61
30	18 6	0 20	6 34	N22 58	15 24	21 36	3 48	N19 18	22 47	4 50	10 53	N 4 44

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in., and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

1883
1058

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
SUN.	1	18	5	46	6	21	26·0	15	22	21	47	3	14
Mon.	2	19	5	47	6	21	27·0	16	20	22	46	4	13
Tues.	3	20	5	47	6	21	28·0	17	18	23	43	5	11
Wed.	4	21	5	47	6	21	29·0	18	15	—	—	6	7
Thur.	5	22	5	47	6	21	0·7	19	10	0	38	7	0
Fri.	6	23	5	48	6	21	1·7	20	2	1	30	7	49
Sat.	7	24	5	48	6	21	2·7	20	52	2	20	8	35
SUN.	8	25	5	48	6	21	3·7	21	39	3	6	9	19
Mon.	9	26	5	48	6	21	4·7	22	25	3	50	10	0
Tues.	10	27	5	49	6	21	5·7	23	10	4	34	10	41
Wed.	11	28	5	49	6	22	6·7	23	56	5	16	11	21
Thur.	12	29	5	49	6	22	7·7	—	—	5	59	12	2
Fri.	13	30	5	49	6	22	8·7	0	42	6	43	12	44
Sat.	14	31	5	49	6	22	9·7	1	29	7	29	13	28
SUN.	15	1	5	50	6	22	10·7	2	17	8	16	14	15
Mon.	16	2	5	50	6	22	11·7	3	7	9	6	15	4
Tues.	17	3	5	50	6	22	12·7	3	59	9	57	15	56
Wed.	18	4	5	50	6	21	13·7	4	50	10	50	16	50
Thur.	19	5	5	50	6	21	14·7	5	42	11	43	17	44
Fri.	20	6	5	51	6	21	15·7	6	34	12	36	18	39
Sat.	21	7	5	51	6	21	16·7	7	24	13	28	19	34
SUN.	22	8	5	51	6	21	17·7	8	13	14	20	20	28
Mon.	23	9	5	51	6	21	18·7	9	1	15	11	21	23
Tues.	24	10	5	51	6	21	19·7	9	50	16	3	22	17
Wed.	25	11	5	52	6	21	20·7	10	39	16	55	23	13
Thur.	26	12	5	52	6	21	21·7	11	29	17	49	—	—
Fri.	27	13	5	52	6	21	22·7	12	22	18	44	0	10
Sat.	28	14	5	52	6	20	23·7	13	16	19	40	1	7
SUN.	29	15	5	52	6	20	24·7	14	12	20	37	2	5
Mon.	30	16	5	52	6	20	25·7	15	8	21	33	3	2
Tues.	31	17	5	52	6	20	26·7	16	5	22	28	3	58

Methunum or Auny.

Carcadagum or Audy.

JULY

1883
1058

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon* ...	4	8	11·5	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	27	5	21·4	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	12	0	57·3	„	☾ *Apogee*.....	12	8		P.M.
○ *Full Moon* ...	20	8	38·9	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	25	6		„

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 19	22 31	4 43	N19 37	16 16	22 29	4 42	N22 2	14 36	20 47	2 58	N18 4
11	16 32	22 46	5 0	22 14	16 29	22 43	4 57	23 4	14 25	20 37	2 49	19 48
21	17 15	23 29	5 43	22 57	16 42	22 56	5 10	23 0	14 14	20 27	2 40	21 13
31	18 2	0 14	6 26	N19 38	16 56	23 9	5 22	N21 49	14 2	20 16	2 30	N22 19

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 3	0 17	6 31	N22 57	15 20	21 52	3 44	N19 19	22 43	4 46	10 49	N 4 43
11	17 30	23 44	5 58	22 44	14 46	20 58	3 10	19 30	22 6	4 9	10 12	4 36
21	17 1	23 15	5 29	22 29	14 11	20 23	2 35	19 40	21 28	3 30	9 32	4 26
31	16 31	22 45	4 59	N22 13	13 36	19 48	2 0	N19 48	20 51	2 53	8 55	N 4 15

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in., and in 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

1883
1058-59

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Wed.	1	18	5	53	6	20	27·7	16	59	23	21	4	51
Thur.	2	19	5	53	6	19	28·7	17	52	—	—	5	41
Fri.	3	20	5	53	6	19	0·2	18	43	0	11	6	29
Sat.	4	21	5	53	6	19	1·2	19	32	0	59	7	13
SUN.	5	22	5	53	6	19	2·2	20	18	1	44	7	55
Mon.	6	23	5	53	6	18	3·2	21	4	2	28	8	37
Tues.	7	24	5	53	6	18	4·2	21	50	3	11	9	17
Wed.	8	25	5	53	6	18	5·2	22	35	3	54	9	58
Thur.	9	26	5	53	6	17	6·2	23	22	4	38	10	39
Fri.	10	27	5	53	6	17	7·2	—	—	5	22	11	22
Sat.	11	28	5	53	6	17	8·2	0	9	6	9	12	8
SUN.	12	29	5	53	6	16	9·2	0	58	6	57	12	55
Mon.	13	30	5	53	6	16	10·2	1	48	7	47	13	45
Tues.	14	31	5	53	6	16	11·2	2	39	8	38	14	38
Wed.	15	32	5	53	6	15	12·2	3	31	9	31	15	31
Thur.	16	1	5	53	6	15	13·2	4	22	10	24	16	26
Fri.	17	2	5	53	6	14	14·2	5	14	11	17	17	22
Sat.	18	3	5	53	6	14	15·2	6	4	12	10	18	18
SUN.	19	4	5	53	6	14	16·2	6	54	13	3	19	14
Mon.	20	5	5	53	6	13	17·2	7	44	13	56	20	10
Tues.	21	6	5	53	6	13	18·2	8	34	14	50	21	7
Wed.	22	7	5	53	6	12	19·2	9	26	15	44	22	4
Thur.	23	8	5	53	6	12	20·2	10	18	16	40	23	2
Fri.	24	9	5	53	6	11	21·2	11	13	17	36	—	—
Sat.	25	10	5	53	6	11	22·2	12	8	18	33	0	0
SUN.	26	11	5	53	6	10	23·2	13	4	19	29	0	57
Mon.	27	12	5	53	6	10	24·2	13	59	20	23	1	53
Tues.	28	13	5	53	6	9	25·2	14	53	21	16	2	46
Wed.	29	14	5	53	6	9	26·2	15	46	22	6	3	37
Thur.	30	15	5	53	6	8	27·2	16	37	22	54	4	24
Fri.	31	16	5	53	6	8	28·2	17	26	23	40	5	9

Carcadagum or Audy.

Chingum or Auvany (1059.)

AUGUST

1883
1058-59

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon* ...	3	6	34·2	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	25	10	39·9	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	11	6	37·3	„	☾ *Apogee*.....	9	3		P.M.
○ *Full Moon*....	18	6	1·9	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	21	12		NOON.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 6	0 18	6 30	N19 6	16 58	23 11	5 24	N21 38	14 1	20 15	2 29	N22 24
11	18 47	0 54	7 1	12 36	17 11	23 23	5 35	19 17	13 51	20 5	2 19	23 7
21	19 15	1 18	7 21	N 5 18	17 23	23 35	5 43	16 1	13 33	19 53	2 8	23 32
31	19 30	1 29	7 28	S 1 42	17 35	23 42	5 49	N12 1	13 27	19 42	1 57	N23 37

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 28	22 42	4 56	N22 11	13 32	19 44	1 56	N19 49	20 47	2 49	8 51	N 4 14
11	15 59	22 12	4 25	21 53	12 56	19 8	1 20	19 55	20 9	2 11	8 13	4 2
21	15 28	21 41	3 54	21 34	12 19	18 31	0 43	19 59	19 33	1 35	7 37	3 47
31	14 57	21 10	3 23	N21 14	11 12	17 54	0 6	N20 2	18 55	0 57	6 59	N 3 33

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

1883/1059

SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Sat.	1		17	5	52	6	7	29·2	18	13	—	—	5	52
* SUN.	2		18	5	53	6	7	0·7	18	59	0	24	6	33
Mon.	3		19	5	52	6	6	1·7	19	45	1	7	7	14
Tues.	4		20	5	52	6	6	2·7	20	30	1	50	7	55
Wed.	5		21	5	52	6	5	3·7	21	16	2	33	8	36
Thur.	6		22	5	52	6	4	4·7	22	3	3	18	9	18
Fri.	7		23	5	52	6	4	5·7	22	51	4	3	10	2
Sat.	8		24	5	52	6	3	6·7	23	40	4	50	10	48
SUN	9	Chingum or Auvany.	25	5	52	6	3	7·7	—	—	5	38	11	36
Mon.	10		26	5	52	6	2	8·7	0	29	6	28	12	26
Tues.	11		27	5	52	6	2	9·7	1	19	7	19	13	18
Wed.	12		28	5	51	6	1	10·7	2	10	8	10	14	12
Thur.	13		29	5	51	6	0	11·7	3	1	9	3	15	7
Fri.	14		30	5	51	6	0	12·7	3	51	9	56	16	2
Sat.	15		31	5	51	5	59	13·7	4	41	10	49	16	58
SUN.	16		1	5	51	5	59	14·7	5	32	11	43	17	56
Mon.	17		2	5	51	5	58	15·7	6	23	12	38	18	54
Tues.	18		3	5	51	5	57	16·7	7	16	13	33	19	53
Wed.	19		4	5	51	5	57	17·7	8	10	14	30	20	53
Thur.	20		5	5	50	5	56	18·7	9	5	15	28	21	52
Fri.	21	Cunny or Purattasy.	6	5	50	5	56	19·7	10	2	16	27	22	51
Sat.	22		7	5	50	5	55	20·7	10	59	17	24	23	49
SUN.	23		8	5	50	5	55	21·7	11	55	18	20	—	—
Mon.	24		9	5	50	5	54	22·7	12	50	19	13	0	43
Tues.	25		10	5	50	5	53	23·7	13	43	20	3	1	34
Wed.	26		11	5	50	5	53	24·7	14	34	20	51	2	22
Thur.	27		12	5	50	5	52	25·7	15	22	21	37	3	7
Fri.	28		13	5	50	5	52	26·7	16	10	22	21	3	50
Sat.	29		14	5	50	5	51	27·7	16	56	23	5	4	32
SUN.	30		15	5	49	5	51	28·7	17	41	23	48	5	12

SEPTEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon* ...	1	7	22·4 P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	23	5	58·8 P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	9	11	45·8 „	☾ *Apogee*.....	6	9	A.M.
○ *Full Moon* ...	17	2	49·2 A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	18	12	NOON.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 32	1 30	7 28	S 2 22	17 35	23 42	5 49	N 11 35	13 25	19 40	1 57	N 23 37
11	19 35	1 30	7 25	8 13	17 46	23 50	5 54	6 59	13 14	19 28	1 42	23 24
21	19 22	1 15	7 8	11 51	17 55	23 56	5 57	N 2 3	13 0	19 14	1 28	22 58
30	18 41	0 34	6 27	S 11 10	18 3	0 1	5 59	S 2 30	12 46	19 0	1 14	N 22 24

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	14 54	21 7	3 20	N 21 12	11 38	17 50	0 2	N 20 2	18 52	0 54	6 56	N 3 31
11	14 22	20 35	2 48	20 52	11 0	17 12	23 24	20 3	18 14	0 16	6 18	3 17
21	13 50	20 3	2 16	20 33	10 21	16 33	22 45	20 3	17 34	23 36	5 38	3 1
30	13 21	19 33	1 45	N 20 17	9 45	15 57	22 9	N 20 1	17 2	23 3	5 4	N 2 18

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·04in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in September was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

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OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	16	5 49	5 50	0·1	18 27	— —	5 53
Tues.	2	17	5 49	5 49	1·1	19 12	0 31	6 34
Wed.	3	18	5 49	5 49	2·1	19 59	1 14	7 16
Thur.	4	19	5 49	5 48	3·1	20 46	1 59	7 59
Fri.	5	20	5 49	5 48	4·1	21 34	2 45	8 44
Sat.	6	21	5 49	5 47	5·1	22 23	3 32	9 31
SUN	7	22	5 49	5 47	6·1	23 12	4 21	10 19
Mon.	8	23	5 49	5 46	7·1	— —	5 10	11 9
Tues.	9	24	5 49	5 46	8·1	0 1	6 0	12 1
Wed.	10	25	5 49	5 45	9·1	0 50	6 51	12 53
Thur.	11	26	5 49	5 45	10·1	1 39	7 42	13 47
Fri.	12	27	5 49	5 44	11·1	2 28	8 34	14 41
Sat.	13	28	5 49	5 44	12·1	3 17	9 26	15 37
SUN.	14	29	5 49	5 43	13·1	4 8	10 20	16 34
Mon.	15	30	5 49	5 43	14·1	4 59	11 16	17 33
Tues.	16	1	5 49	5 43	15·1	5 54	12 13	18 34
Wed.	17	2	5 49	5 42	16·1	6 50	13 12	19 36
Thur.	18	3	5 49	5 42	17·1	7 48	14 13	20 38
Fri.	19	4	5 49	5 41	18·1	8 48	15 13	21 38
Sat.	20	5	5 49	5 41	19·1	9 46	16 11	22 36
SUN.	21	6	5 49	5 40	20·1	10 43	17 7	23 29
Mon.	22	7	5 49	5 40	21·1	11 38	18 0	— —
Tues.	23	8	5 49	5 40	22·1	12 30	18 49	0 19
Wed.	24	9	5 49	5 39	23·1	13 20	19 36	1 6
Thur.	25	10	5 49	5 39	24·1	14 7	20 20	1 50
Fri.	26	11	5 49	5 39	25·1	14 54	21 3	2 31
Sat.	27	12	5 49	5 38	26·1	15 39	21 46	3 12
SUN.	28	13	5 50	5 38	27·1	16 24	22 29	3 52
Mon.	29	14	5 50	5 38	28·1	17 10	23 12	4 33
Tues.	30	15	5 50	5 38	29·1	17 56	23 57	5 14
Wed.	31	16	5 50	5 37	0·3	18 43	— —	5 57

Cunny or Purattasy.

Toolam or Arpasy.

OCTOBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon* ...	1	11	2·3	A.M.	● *New Moon.*	31	5	48	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	9	3	27·6	P.M.	☾ *Apogee.....*	3	11		P.M.
○ *Full Moon....*	16	11	53·4	A.M.	☾ *Perigee.....*	16	10		,,
☾ *Last Quarter*	23	4	26·6	A.M.	☾ *Apogee.....*	31	2		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising	Merid. Passage	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 34	0 27	6 20	S 10 45	18 4	0 2	6 0	S 3 0	12 45	18 59	1 13	N 22 19
11	17 11	23 8	5 5	4 4	18 13	0 8	6 3	7 59	12 29	18 42	0 55	21 32
21	16 40	22 39	4 38	2 2	18 24	0 16	6 8	12 41	12 11	18 24	0 37	20 38
31	16 54	22 50	4 46	S 6 48	18 36	0 25	6 14	S 16 52	11 52	18 4	0 16	N 19 43

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	13 18	19 30	1 12	N 20 15	9 41	15 38	22 5	N 20 1	16 59	23 0	5 1	N 2 47
11	12 44	18 56	1 8	19 59	9 1	15 13	21 25	19 58	16 21	22 22	4 23	2 32
21	12 9	18 21	0 33	19 46	8 20	14 32	20 44	19 53	15 42	21 43	3 44	2 19
31	11 33	17 45	23 57	N 19 36	7 38	13 50	20 2	N 19 47	15 5	21 6	3 7	N 2 7

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

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NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.		MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Thur.	1	17	5	50	5	37	1·3	19	31	0	43	6	42
Fri.	2	18	5	50	5	37	2·3	20	19	1	30	7	28
Sat.	3	19	5	51	5	37	3·3	21	8	2	18	8	16
SUN.	4	20	5	52	5	37	4·3	21	57	3	6	9	5
Mon.	5	21	5	51	5	36	5·3	22	45	3	56	9	55
Tues.	6	22	5	51	5	36	6·3	23	32	4	45	10	46
Wed.	7	23	5	51	5	36	7·3	—	—	5	34	11	37
Thur.	8	24	5	52	5	36	8·3	0	19	6	24	12	29
Fri.	9	25	5	52	5	36	9·3	1	7	7	14	13	22
Sat.	10	26	5	52	5	36	10·3	1	55	8	5	14	17
SUN.	11	27	5	53	5	36	11·3	2	44	8	56	15	14
Mon.	12	28	5	53	5	36	12·3	3	36	9	53	16	13
Tues.	13	29	5	53	5	36	13·3	4	31	10	51	17	14
Wed.	14	30	5	53	5	36	14·3	5	28	11	52	18	16
Thur.	15	1	5	54	5	36	15·3	6	28	12	53	19	19
Fri.	16	2	5	54	5	36	16·3	7	29	13	55	20	20
Sat.	17	3	5	55	5	26	17·3	8	29	14	54	21	18
SUN.	18	4	5	55	5	36	18·3	9	27	15	50	22	12
Mon.	19	5	5	55	5	36	19·3	10	22	16	43	23	1
Tues.	20	6	5	56	5	36	20·3	11	14	17	32	23	47
Wed.	21	7	5	56	5	36	21·3	12	4	18	18	—	—
Thur.	22	8	5	56	5	36	22·3	12	51	19	2	0	30
Fri.	23	9	5	57	5	36	23·3	13	37	19	45	1	11
Sat.	24	10	5	57	5	36	24·3	14	22	20	27	1	52
SUN.	25	11	5	58	5	36	25·3	15	7	21	10	2	32
Mon.	26	12	5	58	5	37	26·3	15	53	21	54	3	13
Tues.	27	13	5	59	5	37	27·3	16	40	22	40	3	55
Wed.	28	14	5	59	5	37	28·3	17	27	23	26	4	39
Thur.	29	15	6	0	5	37	29·3	18	16	—	—	5	25
Fri	30	16	6	0	5	38	0·5	19	5	0	14	6	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Toolam or Arpasy.

Vrechegum or Kartigay.

NOVEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☽ *First Quarter.*	8	5	12·4	A.M.	● *New Moon.*	30	12	2·2	A.M.
○ *Full Moon....*	14	9	45·3	P.M.	☾ *Perigee.....*	14	12		NOON.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	21	6	51·6	„	☾ *Apogee.....*	27	5		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 57	22 52	4 47	S 7 25	18 37	0 26	6 15	S 17 15	11 50	18 2	0 14	N 19 38
11	17 21	23 12	5 3	13 47	18 51	0 38	6 25	20 37	11 29	17 40	23 51	18 46
21	17 48	23 36	5 24	19 19	19 7	0 52	6 37	23 2	11 5	17 16	23 27	18 1
30	18 14	23 59	5 44	S 23 0	19 21	1 5	6 49	S 24 14	10 40	16 51	23 2	N 17 30

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	11 29	17 41	23 53	N 19 35	7 34	13 46	19 58	N 19 46	15 2	21 3	3 4	N 2 5
11	10 52	17 4	23 16	19 30	6 52	13 4	19 16	19 40	14 25	20 26	2 27	1 54
21	10 13	16 25	22 37	19 30	6 9	12 21	18 33	19 32	13 47	19 46	1 49	1 44
30	9 37	15 49	22 1	N 19 34	5 31	11 43	17 55	N 19 25	13 13	19 14	1 15	N 1 37

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·43in.

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DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising		Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Sat.	1	17	6	0	5	38	1·5	19	54	1	3	7	2
SUN.	2	18	6	1	5	38	2·5	20	43	1	53	7	52
Mon.	3	19	6	1	5	38	3·5	21	30	2	42	8	43
Tues.	4	20	6	2	5	39	4·5	22	17	3	31	9	34
Wed.	5	21	6	2	5	39	5·5	23	3	4	20	10	25
Thur.	6	22	6	3	5	39	6·5	23	49	5	9	11	16
Fri.	7	23	6	3	5	40	7·5	—	—	5	58	12	8
Sat.	8	24	6	4	5	40	8·5	0	36	6	48	13	1
SUN.	9	25	6	4	5	40	9·5	1	25	7	40	13	57
Mon.	10	26	6	5	5	41	10·5	2	16	8	34	14	55
Tues.	11	27	6	6	5	41	11·5	3	10	9	32	15	56
Wed.	12	28	6	6	5	42	12·5	4	7	10	32	16	57
Thur.	13	29	6	7	5	42	13·5	5	8	11	33	17	59
Fri.	14	30	6	7	5	42	14·5	6	9	12	34	19	0
Sat.	15	1	6	8	5	43	15·5	7	9	13	34	19	57
SUN.	16	2	6	8	5	43	16·5	8	7	14	29	20	50
Mon.	17	3	6	9	5	44	17·5	9	3	15	22	21	39
Tues.	18	4	6	9	5	44	18·5	9	55	16	11	22	24
Wed.	19	5	6	10	5	45	19·5	10	44	16	57	23	7
Thur.	20	6	6	10	5	45	20·5	11	32	17	41	23	49
Fri.	21	7	6	11	5	46	21·5	12	18	18	24	—	—
Sat.	22	8	6	11	5	46	22·5	13	3	19	7	0	30
SUN.	23	9	6	12	5	47	23·5	13	49	19	51	1	11
Mon.	24	10	6	12	5	47	24·5	14	35	20	36	1	52
Tues.	25	11	6	13	5	48	25·5	15	23	21	22	2	36
Wed.	26	12	6	13	5	48	26·5	16	11	22	9	3	21
Thur.	27	13	6	14	5	49	27·5	17	0	22	58	4	8
Fri	28	14	6	14	5	49	28·5	17	50	23	48	4	57
Sat.	29	15	6	15	5	50	29·5	18	39	—	—	5	47
SUN.	30	16	6	15	5	50	0·8	19	28	0	39	6	39
Mon.	31	17	6	15	5	51	1·8	20	16	1	29	7	30

Vrechegum or Kartigay.

Dhanoo or Margaly.

DECEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☽ *First Quarter.*	7	4	54·0 P.M.	● *New Moon* ...	29	6	7·7 P.M.
○ *Full Moon* ...	14	8	36·3 A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	12	9	"
☾ *Last Quarter.*	21	1	16·4 P.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	24	8	"

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 15	0 0	5 45	S 23 19	19 25	1 7	6 51	S 24 12	13 37	16 48	22 58	N 17 28
11	18 45	0 23	6 11	25 21	19 38	1 22	7 6	24 22	10 7	16 17	22 27	17 11
21	19 14	0 53	6 42	25 2	19 53	1 37	7 22	23 9	9 21	15 41	21 51	17 18
31	19 37	1 23	7 9	S 22 14	20 3	1 49	7 35	S 20 48	8 49	15 0	21 11	N 17 49

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	9 33	15 45	21 57	N 19 34	5 26	11 38	17 50	N 19 25	13 9	19 16	1 11	N 1 35
11	8 52	15 4	21 16	19 43	4 44	10 56	17 8	19 18	12 31	18 32	0 33	1 31
21	8 9	14 21	2 33	19 56	4 1	10 13	16 25	19 11	11 52	17 53	23 54	1 28
31	7 25	13 37	19 49	N 20 12	3 19	9 31	15 43	N 19 0	11 13	17 11	23 15	N 1 26

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in December was 5·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

JANUARY.

M. 1 CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India, 1877.
W. 3 Natives admitted to the Covenated Civil Service, 1880.
Th. 4 The "Imperial Order of the Crown of India" Instituted, 1878.
S. 6 EPIPHANY.
SUN. 7 1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Tu. 9 Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.—Napoleon III died, 1873. —Victor Immanual 1st King of Italy, died, 1878.
W. 10 Penny Postage, Great Britain, 1840.
F. 12 The Zulu war, 1879.
SUN. 14 2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Madras University opened, 1853.
W. 17 Franklin born, 1706.
S. 20 First English Parliament, 1265.
SUN. 21 SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
F. 26 His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Bombay, Benares, Calcutta and Northern India 1882.
SUN. 28 SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

FEBRUARY.

Th. 1 Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore, with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India 1867.
F. 2 PURIFICATION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN. 4 QUINQUAGESIMA OR SHROVE SUNDAY.
M. 5 SHROVE MONDAY.—"Victoria Cross" founded, 1856.
Tu. 6 SHROVE TUESDAY.
W. 7 ASH-WEDNESDAY.—Charles Dickens born, 1812.—Pope Pius IX. died, 1878.
Th. 8 Indo-Eur. Telegraph viâ Persia and Turkey opened, 1866.
S. 10 Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
SUN. 11 QUADRAGESIMA OR 1 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tu. 13 Madras Medical College established, 1835.
SUN. 18 2 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tu. 20 Lord and Lady Napier and Suite arrived at Trevendrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
F. 23 Source of the Nile discovered, 1863.
SUN. 25 3 SUNDAY IN LENT.
T. 27 General thanks-giving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

MARCH.

F. 2 Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.
SUN. 4 4 SUNDAY IN LENT.
W. 7 Union of Scotland with England, 1707.
S. 10 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales married, 1863.
SUN. 11 5 SUNDAY IN LENT.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
M. 12 Alexander II Emperor of Russia assassinated, 1861.
F. 16 Duchess of Kent died, 1881.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

SUN. 18	SUNDAY IN LENT OR PALM SUNDAY.—Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta born, 1840.
M. 19	First Eclipse of Moon on record, B. C., 270.
Tu. 20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highnes the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
W. 21	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from His Highness' Tour to Northern India, 1882.
Th. 22	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F. 23	GOOD FRIDAY.
S. 24	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN. 25	EASTER SUNDAY.—ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. MARY.—LADY-DAY—His Highness Chamrajendra Wodiya Bahadur Installed as Maha Rajah of Mysore, 1881.
M. 26	EASTER MONDAY.
Tu. 27	EASTER TUESDAY.
W. 28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
Th. 29	Annexation of the Punjaub, 1849.

APRIL.

SUN. 1	SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
Tu. 3	First Electric Telegraph in India opened, 1851.
S. 7	Prince Leopold born, 1853.
SUN. 8	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Ganges Canal opened, 1854.
S. 14	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
SUN. 15	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M. 16	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, [1853.
F. 20	The Earl of Beaconsfield died, 1881.
SUN. 22	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
SUN. 29	5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR ROGATION SUNDAY.

MAY.

Tu. 1	Prince Arthur born 1850.
W. 2	Order of British India instituted, 1837.—Lord Ripon appointed [Viceroy of India 1880.
Th. 3	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION-DAY.
S. 5	Bonaparte died at St. Helena, 1821.
SUN. 6	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.
W. 9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died 1853.
F. 11	Prince of Wales reached England from India, 1876.
SUN. 13	PENTECOST OR WHIT-SUNDAY.
M. 14	Dr. Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
Tu. 15	Indian Native troops despatched to Malta, 1878.
Th. 17	First Telegraph message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
F. 18	Census of Travancore taken, 1875.
SUN. 20	TRINITY SUNDAY.
Th. 24	CORPUS CHRISTI.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.—The Right Honorable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras [died, 1881.
F. 25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
SUN. 27	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
Tu. 31	His Highness Rama Varma Maha Rajah died 1880.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

JUNE.

F. 1 First Turf of Central India Railway turned, 1856.—Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
SUN. 3 2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Prince George Frederick of Wales [born, 1865.
M. 4 The Berlin Treaty, 1878.
W. 6 Calcutta partially lighted with gas, 1843.
S. 9 First Turf of Madras Railway cut, 1853.
SUN. 10 3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN. 17 4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Highness Ramá Vurmah the present Maha Rajah Ascended the Musnud, 1880.—Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, [1881.
M. 18 Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
W. 20 Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Th. 21 Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
SUN. 24 5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—MIDSUMMER-DAY.
Th. 28 Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.
S. 30 Opening of 1st Railway in China from Shanghai, 1875.

JULY.

SUN. 1 6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Bank of Madras opened, 1843.
M. 2 VISITATION OF B. V. MARY.
W. 4 United States' declaration of Independence, 1776.
F. 6 Princess Victoria of Wales born 1868.
SUN. 8 7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Natives of India admitted as Jurors, [1827.
M. 9 Madras Volunteer corps formed, 1857.
SUN. 15 8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.- Madras Agri-Horticultural Society established 1835.
SUN. 22 9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.
W. 25 Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN. 29 10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—First school for Native girls form- [ed at Calcutta, 1849.

AUGUST.

SUN. 5 11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—TRANSFIGURATION.
M. 6 Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.
SUN. 12 12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W. 15 ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.
S. 18 H. H. Matanda Vurmah Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860. —The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption by Her Majesty of the Title of Empress of India, 1876.
SUN. 19 13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th. 23 Government Central Museum instituted, 1851.—New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened, 1869.
S. 25 High Court at Madras opened, 1862.
SUN. 26 14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M. 27 Peace with China 1842.
Tu. 28 Slavery abolition Act passed, 1833.—Cetewayo captured, 1879.
F. 31 His Highness Kerala Varmah Rajah died, 1882.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

SEPTEMBER.

S. 1 Government of India transferred to the Crown 1858
SUN. 2 15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Battle of Sedan 1870.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1882.
M. 3 Sir Louis Cavignari and other members of the British Embassy slaughtered in Cabul 1879.
Tu. 4 Two shocks of an Earthquake of Trevandrum and in South Travancore (1 A. M.) 1867.
Th. 6 Revolution in France and Republic proclaimed, 1870.
S. 8 NATIVITY OF B. V. MARY.
SUN. 9 16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F. 14 HOLY CROSS A. D., 335
SUN. 16 17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
M. 17 Opening of Mont Cenis Tunnel 1871.
W. 19 Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841.
S. 22 A large Comet first observed in Trevandrum which continued visible for months. 1882.
SUN. 23 18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
S. 29 MICHAELMAS-DAY.
SUN. 30 19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Foundation stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum, laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

M. 1 General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1867.
S. 6 Her Highness the Prince of Travancore, died 1877.
SUN. 7 20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. [Indian Tour 187
Tu. 11 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his
F. 13 America discovered [illegible] [Madras 1878.
SUN. 14 21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—First appearance of Cholera at
SUN. 21 22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN. 28 23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu. 30 Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.

NOVEMBER.

Th. 1 ALL SAINTS.
F. 2 ALL SOULS.
SUN. 4 24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M. 5 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trevandrum, 1830. [1875.
Th. 8 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay,
F. 9 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN. 11 25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th. 15 Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859.
S. 17 Opening of the Suez Canal 1869.
SUN. 18 26 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W. 21 Princess Royal born, 1840.
SUN. 25 27 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F. 30 Lord Harris visited Trevandrum 1858.

REMARKABLE EVENTS AND CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

DECEMBER.

S.	1	Yacob Khan sent to India, 1879.
SUN.	2	ADVENT SUNDAY.
Tu.	4	Abolition of Suttee, 1829.
Th.	6	Madras Court of Small Causes established 1850.
S.	8	CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation stone for the Public Offices at Trevandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
SUN.	9	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	10	King of Prussia accepted the Title of Emperor of Germany, 1870.
Th.	13	Foundation stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858.
F.	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861—Princess Alice died, 1878.
SUN.	16	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	17	Karamanay Bridge opened, 1853.
SUN.	23	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	24	Peace between England and the United States, 1814.
Tu.	25	*Christmas-Day.*
Th.	27	ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
F.	28	INNOCENTS-DAY.
SUN.	30	1 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years 1853 and 1864, under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern 197 feet above the level of the sea. Mercury at 32°. Brass at 62° Fah.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February ..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	76·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·[illegible]3	2·[illegible]4	85·91	65·42	20·19
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·[illegible]2	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·16

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·31	73·59	66·21	7·77	73·59	67·53	6·06	76·87	67·71	16·13
February..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	71·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Therm.†	Temperature of Dew Point.†	Tension of Vapour.†	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind.*	Velocity of Wind per hour.§	Force of Wind per hour.§	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10.0*	Evaporation of sea water.‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations. (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch		*	Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January....	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·616	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.¼W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·04	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·11	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·818	W. b. N.	3·18	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·92	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·155	5·5	0·44
Means	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums.....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	

* From 5 years' observations. † From 11 years' observations.
‡ From 6 years' observations. § From 3 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of* 10 *years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years.	64·044	Mean.	65·504

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHER JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA.

F. M. U.,

Maharaja of Travancore.

Born 19th May, 1837;

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD 6TH JUNE 1860.

Royal Family of Travancore.

BROTHER OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAVI VARMA RAJA,
[BORN 27TH OCTOBER, 1835.]

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAMA VARMA,
Elaya Raja.
[BORN 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1857.]

NIECES OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness LAKSHMI BAI,
Member of the Crown of India.
Senior Ranee of Travancore.
[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

Her Highness PARVATI BHAI,
Junior Ranee of Travancore.
[BORN 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.]

GRAND NEPHEWS OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness RAKHALA VARMA,
First Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee.
[BORN 20TH AUGUST, 1864.]

His Highness RAMA VARMA,
Second Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee.
[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

His Highness MARTANDA VARMA,

Third Prince of Travancore,

Son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee.

[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

NEPHEWS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

EBRABA VARMA,

Valiya Koil Tampuran,

[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA.

Surgeon Major J. M. Houston, (Madras Med. Est.)

GUARDIAN TO THE PRINCES.

Harold S. Ferguson.

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA'S PALACE.

M. C. Neelacunda Pillai... ...	...Survadhikaryakar.
Narayanan Tampi	...Chellum Karyakar.
V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A. ...	...Samprati.
Seshaiyan	...Nityachilavu Karyakar.
Krishna Pillai	...Chellum Sereshtadar.
N. Ranga Rau, B. A.	...Tutor to the Princes.
Syed Latif Khan	...Persian Munshi.
Narayana Pillai	...Bhajanapura Karyakar.
Harihara Aiyan	...Srípadam Karyakar.
———	...Vatakke Kottaram Karyakar.
Martanda Pillai	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
Babu Gyadar Sukil	...Stables Karyakar.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE & COCHIN.

British Resident.

J. C. HANNYNGTON ESQUIRE, M. C. S. ...Resident (*on leave.*)

J. W. F. DUMERGUE ESQUIRE, M. C. S...Acting Resident.

Treasury.

T. Swyny ... ...In charge.

Padmanabha Mudaliar ... ...Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Subadar ... ...Commanding.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon H. Plunket Esmond White ...Residency Surgeon.

Mahdavan Nayar ... ...3rd Class Hospital Assistant.

Office.

T. Swyny ... ...Manager.

A. LaRive ... ...Senior Clerk.

E. D'Lemos ... ...Accountant.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

Station—Quilon.

6th Native Infantry.

Lt. Colonel F. B. Boone ... ...Commandant.

——— ... ...Chaplain.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

V. RAMIENGAR, C. S. I.
Dewan of Travancore.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyar, B. A.
Personal Assistant to the Dewan.

T. Rama Row ... ...Dewan Peishcar.
S. Shungara Soobier... ... ... Do. Do. (*on special duty.*)
C. Patcheappa Naiker ... ... Do. Do.
N. Suba Row ... ... Do. Do.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ... ...Deputy Do.

Judicial, &c., Departments.

F. Watts ... ...Secretary.
S. Rajangam Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Manager.

Jamabundy Department.

Tharavium Pillay ... ...Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. S. Moothookarroopa Pillay... ...Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pulpanaba Pillay ... ...Assistant Melalutu Pillay.
Subramonia Pillay ... ...Sumprethy.
Nallamoothoo Pillay ... ... Do.

Marahmut Department.

K. Kuruvella, B. C. E... ... ...Secretary.

Peravagay Department.

P. Soondrum Pillay, M. A. ... ...Sheristadar (*on probation.*)

Sircar Vakil Department.

S. Padmanaba Aiyar, M. A. ... ...Head Sircar Vakil.

Registration Department.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ... ...Huzur Registrar.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ... ...Deputy Do.

Treasury.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal ... ...Treasurer.

Davasom Department.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...Acting Sheristadar.

Unjel or Sircar Post.

S. Theraviem Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

Elephant Department.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...In charge.

Census Department.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ... ...In charge.

Mint.

T. V. Sooba Row ... ...Superintendent.

DIVISION CUTCHERRY.

Officers in Charge.	Divisions.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rama Row ...	...Cottayam or Northern.
Asst. to Do. P. Mathaven Pillay	... Do. Do.
Dewan Do. S. Shungara Soobier	...Quilon (on special duty.)
Do. Do. C. Patcheappa Naicker	...Trevandrum, in charge Quilon Division.
Asst. to Do. P. Thanu Pillay, M. A.	... Do. Do.
Dewan Do. N. Suba Row ...	...Padmanabhapuram or Southern.
Deputy Do. V. Nagam Aiya, B.A.	...In charge Trevandrum Division.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

A. Ramachandra Iyer, B. L., ...Chief Justice.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law ...	Puisne Judges.
K. Kunjan Menon	Puisne Judges.
T. R. Narayana Pillai	Puisne Judges.
T. Kunhi Raman Nair	Puisne Judges.
Ramaswami Sastrikal	...Pundit.
C. S. Maragatavelu Mudalear	...Acting Registrar.
———	...Manager.
T. Harihara Subbayyan	...Acting Sheristadar.
S. Padmanabha Ayyar	...Head Sircar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders in the High Court, who have authority to plead in the Zilla and Munsiff Courts.

* William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law
* Alfred G. Gover, Do.
Jegannatha Row
Govinda Row
P. Govindan Namboutiri
* Viraraghava Ayyankar
Venkatarama Ayyankar
Sesha Ayyankar
Kuppa Sastri
G. Krishna Ayyar
Nampi Ayyankar
Muttukumarasvami Pillai
Sthanu Sastri
Rama Row
* V. Arrathan Pillai
Krishnachari
J. G. Vernede
K. Padmanabha Pillai
R. S. Ananta Krishna Sastri
Sundara Sastri
Anna Sastri
R. Ramanatha Row
Gopala Sastri
H. M. Walker
Krishna Row
V. Ramasvami Sastri
Aravamutu Ayyankar Sastri
Ramasubba Sastri
Renga Ayyankar Sastri
Krishna Sastri
Sivasami Sastri
Sivarama Krishna Ayyan
N. S. Subramannyya Ayyan
I. H. Prince
* G. Vansomoren, Barrister-at-Law
Krishna Ayyan
* S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law
Krishnan Kunjan
R. Velu Pillai
Kunju Pillai
T. R. Achutan Pillai
Narayanan Kunjan
Narayana Kaimal
Gopala Menon
G. Rama Row
M. Swaminatha Pillai
* R. K. Venkasvami Row
* O. Luke
C. N. Keshava Pillai
Subbramannyya Ayyan
P. J. Ponnen
Viranampi Ayyankar Sastri
S. Muttukrishna Pillai

* S. Tirumalachariar, B. A. & B. L.
E. Rama Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyan
Kunchu Variar
* Padmanabha Pillai
* Subbayya Pillai
V. Narasimha Row
* P. L. F. C. Langlois, Barrister-at-Law
A. Gopala Subbayyan
E. A. Godfrey
* Robert Wilson, Barrister-at-Law
S. Krishna Ayyan
R. Nilakantha Ayyan, B. A.
* P. S. Narasimha Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
* C. S. Ramalingam Ayyan, B.A. & B.L.
* Edward William Wilkins Attorney
* Reginald Thomson Barrister-at-Law.
* William Morgan Attorney
* M. Mathew, B. A. & B. L.
V. Padmanabha Ayyan
M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
B. Bagavati Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatarama Ayyankar
N. Madhava Ayyan
C. N. Joseph
T. Krishna Ayyankar
V. Ramasvami Ayyan
M. Krishna Ayyan
S. Muttu Ayyan
S. Govinda Pillai
K. Vankatarama Ayyankar
S. Anantarama Sastrial
S. Muttusvami Ayyan
* Kuruvila Tomman
G. Lakshmana Row
Sri Bhakthavalsalachariar
K. G. Kochukunju Menon
Govindan Narayanan
V. Narasinka Ayyan
* K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A.
G. Venketa Subramani Ayyar
G. Govinda Pillai
Sambasiva Ayyan Subramani Ayyan
N. Subramania Ayyan
S. Sivarama Ayyan
M. Ramasvami Sastrial
K. Ramasvami Sastrial
K. Atchuthan Pillai
K. N. Kesava Pillai
Gopala Ayyankar
Krishna Ayyankar
S. Dharmaraja Ayyan
* V. Mathan
V. Srinivasachariar
Samu Ayyan Svami Ayyan
M. Venketaramana Ayyan
Vijayaragavachariar Sastrial
* Patrick Dunlop Shaw, Barrister-at-Law.
H. Ramasubbayyan, B. A.
Francis Xavier Augustus.
R. Raman Pillai.
K. C. Joseph, B. A.
T. V. Krishna Row, B. A. & B. L.

* These are not practising in the Travancore Courts at present.

DISTRICT OR ZILLA COURTS.

Trevandrum.

R. Raghunatha Row, B. A. ... ...1st Judge.
C. Singaravelu Mudalear... ... ...2nd Judge.
R. Nilakantha Ayyar, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
Reghunatha Row
S. Kumara Pillai
S. Padmanabha Pillai
Venkatachalam Ayyan
Raman Pillai
A. Padmanabha Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
Narasimha Ayyan
Sankaranarayana Ayyan
A. Govinda Pillai
L. Gopala Ayyan
J. Rengachariar
G. Raman Menon
Verabahu Pillai
T. Arathan Pillai
Anandakrishna Ayyan
Alakiru Ayyankar
K. Padmanabha Pillai
A. Anandarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Tanuvan
V. Lakshmana Sastrial
Sesha Ayyan Narayana Ayyan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan
J. Lakshmana Ayyan
N. Sankara Narayana Ayyan
Krishna Ayyankar Sastrial
A. Kumara Pillai
S. Venkata Row
P. Subu Ayyan
M. Madhaven Tambi
K. Sidarama Ayyan
Narayanan Paramisvaran
V. Krishna Ayyan
P. V. Subbu Ayyan
K. Krishna Pillai
Venketasura Ayyan
P. Sivarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Paramisvaran Ayyam Pillai
P. Virupaksha Ayyan
Raman Pillai
Madhavan Pillai
S. Venkedachallam Ayyan
Ramakrishna Ayyan
P. K. Krishna Pillai
N. Venkodaswra Ayyan
Harihara Ayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan

Nagercoil.

G. S. Arianayagam Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ...1st Judge.
T. F. Lloyd ... ...2nd Judge (Ag. for 2nd Judge Quilon.)
H. Ramasubbyyan, B. A. ... ...Sircar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders

V. Krishna Ayyan
Udayamutu Ayyan
T. Nilakantha Pillai
Devaraja Ayyan
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan
R. Krishna Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
N. Padmanaba Ayyan
S. Narayana Pillai
Arunachalam Ayyan
Shankarasubramannya Ayyan
Senapadi Ayyan
Venkatakrishna Ayyan
Sabapati Pillai
Sanu Ayyan
S. Subramani Ayyan
N. Sesha Ayyan
Tanu Ayyan
K. Subramania Ayyan
Buthalingam Ayyan
Sattanatha Ayyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar
M. Subramania Ayyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
Regupati Ayyan
K. Kumara Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
Tanusubbu Ayyan
Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
Alvar Ayyankar
Andi Sastrial
Sankara Subhayyan
Padmanabha Ayyan
V. Venkedaswra Ayyan
Chithambara Sastrial

Quilon.

C. G. Gresseux ... ...1st Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L. ...2nd Judge (on special duty at Alleppey.)
M. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Sircar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders

R. Narayana Ayyan
Krishnan Pantala
Nilakantha Pillai
Minakshisubbayan
T. Krishna Sastri
S. Govindan Pantala
Ganapathi Ayyan
Sesha Ayyan
Nagoji Row
Gopala Sastrial
Subbayyan drum
Kesava Pillai of Trevan-
Andi Pillai
G. Kasava Pillai
Govinda Kaimal
Ittiradicha Kuruppu
Aramootha Chariar
R. Venketarama Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri
N. Sahsranama Ayyan
Ramanatha Ayyan
A. Subramania Sastri
Venkedasura Ayyan
S. Kalianarama Ayyan
Venketarama Ayyankar
Anandarama Ayyan
Paramisvara Ayyan
Narayana Pillai
K. Raman Pillai
Kunaku Narayanan
Paramisvaran Pillai
K. Narayana Ayyan
Paravur Kesava Pillai
Ramanarayana Ayyan
N. Venketarama Ayyan

Alleppey.

W. T. A. Cosby ... ...1st Judge.
V. Venketa Row ... ...2nd Judge.
Sundram Ayyan ... ...Sircar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders

A. Sankaranarayana Ayyan
N. Gopala Pillai
K. Nanu Pillai
S. Janardanapilapalli
K. Sankaranarayana Ayyan
S. Ramasvami Ayyan
Viraraghaya Ayyan
Krishna Varier
S. Svaminatha Sastri
S. Sundra Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar
K. Narayana Menon
R. Padmanabha Ayyan
Sasha Ayyankar Kuppa Ayyankar
K. Krishna Ayyan
Nelakantha Pillai of Via-kam
Velu Pillai of Viakam
Coshy
S. Kochukunju Pillai
K. Velu Pillai
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan
K. Ponnu Ayyan
Palpu Ayyan
E. Naraa Menon
A. R. Subramania Ayyan
A. Suriayaratayana Ayyan
P. Nilakanunha Pillai
K. Kochukrishna Pillai
S. Srinivasachariar
Krishna Poduval
C. Nilakantha Pillai

V. Venketarama Ayyan	R. Sundram Ayyan	R. Kesava Pillai
R. Krishna Sastrial	G. Padmanabha Pillai	Kuppayyan
V. R. Ramasvami Ayyan	Krishna Menon	S. Nanu Ayyan
R. Krishna Ayyan	Sankara Subbu Ayyan	K. Parumal Pillai
N. Narayana Potti	M. R. Nilakanta Pillai	C. Subramania Pillai
Nilakanthan Chakkier	N. Krishnan Pillai	K. Velu Kuruppu
R. Arunachalam Ayyan	S. Kalappa Menon	

Paravur.

A. Govinda Pillai, B. A. & B. L. ... .. Judge.
O. Marthanda Pillai ... ... Sircar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

Syed Badoodeen	Sami Ayyan	Kesava Pillai
Krishna Menon	Krishna Ayyan	Genapati Ayyan
Velu Pillai	Krishnan Namburi	Marthanda Pillai
Govinda Kuruppu	Sankaran Nambiar	Sundra Sastrial
Pichu Ayyan	Kumara Pillai	Enjha Ayyan
Govinda Pillai	Achuta Menon	T. R. Govinda Pillai
Annattura Sastri	Narayana Menon	
Rama Ayyan	Nilakantha Pillai	

MUNSIFF COURTS.

First Class.

M C. Chockalingam Pillai, B. A. ... ...Alleppey.
K. Krishna Pillai ... ...Sherainkil.
Gopalayyan ... ...Ambalapulai.
Sivasoobramanya Pillai ... ...Nagercoil.

Second Class.

Subba Deekshathar ... ...Trevandrum.
Streenevasayyangar ... ... Do. Additional.
Vaidiyanatha Ayyan ... ... Paravur.
M. Hoogewerf ... ... .Krishnapuram.
M. Mathew, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Aripaud.
Subramania Sastri ... ...Vykam.

Third Class.

M. Varki ... ...Cottayam.
Subramanya Pillai ... ...Quilon.
Harihara Ayyan ... ...Padmanabapuram
J. D'Lemos ... ...Kottaracurray.
T. Mathai ... ...Chencotta.
S. Padmanabha Pillai ... ...Muvattupulai.
Ramalingam Ayyar, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Neyattincurray.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ... ...Tiruvella.

Court of Appeal from the decisions of Special Magistrates.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D. ...Barrister-at-Law, Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates for the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen... ...Trevandrum.
J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby ... . Peermade.
R. B. Ferguson ... ...Ashambu.

Magistrates of the 1st Class.

T. Rama Row	...Northern Division.
P. Mathaven Pillay ...	... Do.
C. Patcheappa Naicker ...	...Quilon Division.
P. Thanu Pillay, M. A. ...	... Do.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ...	...Trevandrum Division.
N. Subba Row	...Padmanabhapuram Do.
J. Rohde	...Alleppey Town.
C. J. Maltby	...Cardamom Hills.
T. Rajarama Row, B. A. ...	...Salt Pans.

Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

R. B. Ferguson	...Coffee Districts.
Peraviperoomal Pillay, B. A. ...	...Trevandrum Town.
Sooria Narayana Iyen ...	...Trevandrum Taluq.
Pulpanaba Pillay	...Shereingiel.
Letchmana Iyen	...Neyattincurray.
M. R. Krishna Row ...	...Thovallay.
C. Colunthavaloo Mudaliar, B. C. E.	...Irrigation Dept. Nanjenaud.
Hurri Row.	...Augusteeswaram.
Soobramanya Pillay ...	...Eraniel.
Pulpanaba Naidoo ...	...Quilon.
Ramaswamy Iyen.... ...	...Pathanapuram.
Ramaswamy Iyen... ...	...Shencottah.
Ramen Pillay	...Karoonagapally.
Letchmana Iyen	...Kartigapully.
Mathaven Pillay	...Ambalapulay.
Govinda Pillay	...Mavelicurray.
Mathaven Pillay	...Shertallay.
Varatha Iyen	...Vycome.
Moothookrishna Naidoo ...	...Cottayam.
Sathiavageswara Iyen, B. A. ...	...Changanacherry.
Narayana Pillay	...Paravur.

Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

Southern Division

Sundra Valoo Mudaliar ...	...Culculum.
Kasava Pillay	...Velavencode.
Pulpanaba Pillay	...Cottar.
Neelacunda Iyen, B. A. ...	...Colachel.
C. Kohlhoff	...Colachel (Master Attendant)
K. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	...Salt Pans.
S. Narayana Row	...Aramboly.

Trevandrum Division.

C. Krishna Iyen	...Oolsavamadam.
Nanoo Sastrial	...Nedoovengaud.
Pulpanaba Iyen	...Parachallay.

Quilon Division.

Rama Row	...Cottaracurray.
Runga Row	...Cunnathoor.
Chembaca Raman Pillay ...	...Chenganoor.
Narayana Pillay	...Tiroovellah (on duty at Menachel.)
Kumara Pillay	...Paravoor.
C. M. Mathaven Pillay, B. A. ...	...Kayencolum,
Shangara Pillay	...Puthanamthitta.
Pulpanabha Pillay ...	...Colathoorpolay.

Cottayam Division.

Mathaven Pillay ...	...	...Yettoomanoor.
Vythianatha Iyen	...	...Meenachel (on duty at Tiroovellah.)
Eravi Pillay ...	...	...Moovattupolay.
Kasava Pillay ...	...	...Thodupolay.
Sooba Iyen ...	...	...Coonathoonaud.
Govinda Pillay ...	...	...Alungad.
Kasavan Thumbi	...	...Edapully.
Pulpanabha Pillay	...	...Areecootty.
George Beale ...	...	...Peermade.
John R. Rice ...	...	...Quilon (Master Attendant).

Town of Alleppey.

Yagappa Pillay ...	...	...Alleppey.

Tahsildars.

Southern Division.

M. R. Krishna Row ...	...Acting Tahsildar Thovalay.
Hurri Row... ...	... Do. Do. Augusteeswaram.
Soobramonya Pillay ...	... Tahsildar Eraniel.
Sundra Valoo Mudaliar	...Acting Do. Culculam.
Kashava Pillay ...	... Do. Do. Velavencode.

Trevandrum Division.

Socria Narayana Iyen ...	...Acting 1st Tahsildar, Trevandrum.
C. Krishna Iyen ...	... 2nd Tahsildar Do.
Pulpanaba Pillay ...	...Acting Tahsildar Shereingeil.
Nanoo Sastrial ...	... Do. Tahsildar Nedoovengaud.

Quilon Division.

Pulpanaba Naidoo ...	...Acting Tahsildar Quilon.
Rama Row... ...	... Do. Do. Cottaracurray.
Ramaswamy Iyen ...	... Do. Do. Puthanapuram.
Ramaswamy Iyen ...	... Do. Do. Shencottah.
Narayana Pillay ...	... Do. Do. Thiroovellah (in charge Meenachel.)
Runga Row... ...	... Tahsildar Cunnathoor.
Ramen Pillay ...	...Acting Do. Karoonagapully.
Letchmana Iyen ...	... Do. Do. Kartigapully.
Mathaven Pillay ...	... Do. Do. Ambalapolay.
Govinda Pillay ...	... Do. Do. Mavalicurray.
Chembaca Ramen Pillay	... Do. Do. Chenganoor.

Cottayam Division.

Mathevan Pillay ...	...Acting Tahsildar, Shertalay.
Varatha Iyen ...	... Do. Do. Vycome.
Mathaven Pillay ...	... Do. Do. Yattoomanoor.
Moothookrishna Naidoo	... ... Do. Cottayam.
Sathiavagaswara Iyen, B. A.	... ... Do. Chunganacherry.
Vythianatha Iyen ...	... ... Do. Meenachel (in charge Tiroovellah.)
Eravi Pillay ...	... ... Do. Moovattoopulay.
Kasava Pillay ...	... ... Do. Thodupolay.
Sooba Iyen ...	...Acting Do. Cunnathoonad.
Govinda Pillay ...	... Do. Do. Alungad
Narayana Pillay ...	... Do. Do. Paravur.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
J. Ramiah Naidu,
Assistant Superintendent of Police.

A. J. DeVeigas.	Inspector of Police.		Cottayam Division.
G. Vencattasubramany	Do.	Do.	Quilon Do.
M. Thair Ali. [Iyer.	Do.	Do.	Trevandrum and Pulphanabhapuram Divisions.
R. Krishna Row.	Do.	Do.	Office Inspector.
P. Eresha Menon.	Sub-	Do.	Circuit Inspector.
Mallan Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Audit Inspector.
S. R. Swyny.	Inspector.	Do.	Reserve Inspector of Police.
Atchootan Pillay.	Sub-	Do.	Trevandrum Reserve.
S. V. Harrihara Iyen.	Do.	Do.	Tovalah Taluq.
Vallimeah.	Inspector	Do.	Aramboly Frontier.
N. Ramasuba Iyen.	Do.	Do.	Agusteeswaram Taluq.
Ananta Narayana Iyen.	Sub-	Do.	Kottar Town.
R. Pulpanabaha Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Eraniel Taluq.
S. Ananta Ramen Py.	Inspector	Do.	Calculam Do.
R. Narayana Row.	Do.	Do.	Vilavencode Do.
R. Ramaswamy Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Neyattinkaray.
P. Ranganata Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Trevandrum Town.
M. Mahomed Husseen.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Moothia Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Do. Taluq.
K. Velu Pillay.	Sub-	Do.	Nedoovengaud.
C. Matcher.	Do.	Do.	Trevandrum Central Jail.
P. Ramen Pillay.	Inspector	Do.	Sheraingil.
E. Gallyot.	Do.	Do.	Quilon Taluq.
J. Stevenage.	Sub-	Do.	Do. Town.
Beram Khan.	Inspector	Do.	Kottarakaray.
R. Raman Pillay.	Sub-	Do.	Pathanapuram.
Abdul Kadir. [Pillay.	Inspector	Do.	Shencottah.
T. R. Parameswaren	Sub-	Do.	Karunagapully.
C. Sama Row.	Inspector	Do.	Kartigapully.
N. Paramoo Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Mavelikaray.
P. R Krishna Iyer.	Do.	Do.	Chenganur.
C. Abraham.	Sub-	Do.	Tiruvellah.
N. Pulpanabha Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Alleppey Town.
B. Pudmanabha Row.	Do.	Do.	Ambalapulay.
Jacob Kurian B. A.	Inspector	Do.	Cottayam Taluq.
W. H. DeLemos.	Sub-	Do.	Do. Town.
T. S. Ganapathy Pillay.	Do.	Do.	Chenganacherry.
S. Soobramany Pillay.	Do	Do.	Minachel.
Abdulla Sah Moonavary.	Inspector	Do.	Yettumanur.
K. Apparhura Iyen, B.A.	Do.	Do.	Moovatoopolay.
P. Ayyacutty Iyen.	Do.	Do.	Thodupulay.
V. Alwar Iyengar.	Do.	Do.	Kunnathunaud.
Siva Soobramany Pillay, B. A.	Do.	Do.	Shertallay.
Siva Rama Pillay.	Sub-	Do.	Vycome.
P. S. Vencutta Ramiah Naidoo.	Inspector	Do.	Alengaud.
Raman Unny Perambara Nair.	Do.	Do.	Paravur.
P. Mathew, B. A.	Do.	Do.	School Inspector.
A. Samuel.	Sub-	Do.	Reserve.
R. Narayana Iyen, B.A.	Do.	Do.	Trevandrum Taluq.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Inspectors.

Vytheanatha Iyen ... ...Inspector of Trevandrum Range.
Krishna Pillay ... ...Inspector of Quilon Range.
Vittalapy ... ...Inspector of Shertallay Range.

District Registrars.

Range.	Districts.	Class.	Names of Registrars.
Trevandrum.	Thovalay...	4	Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Agusteeswarem	1	Krishnaswamy Iyengar.
	Eraneel	2	Ramen Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Narayana Pillay.
	Calculom...	2	Puthmanabha Iyengar.
	Velavencode	3	Puthmanabha Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Thanooven Thumby.
	Neyattencurray	2	Soondraswara Iyen.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Soobramani Iyen.
	Nedoovengaud	3	Valoo Pillay.
	Trevandrum	1	Valoo Pillay.
	Sherayenkeel	1	Sasha Iyen.
Shertallay.	Quilon	2	Runganatha Row.
	Cottaracurray	4	Ejnanarayana Iyen.
	Puthanapurom	4	Madaven Pillay.
	Shencottah	3	Hurribara Iyen.
	Cunnathoor	4	Shungara Pillay.
	Carunagapully	1	Annasamy Iyen.
	Cartigapully	1	Puthmanabha Pillay.
	Mavalicurray	2	Cochoonikurthavoo.
	Chenganoor	4	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Thiruvellah	3	Coomara Pillay.
	Ambalapulay	1	Narasinghum Pillay.
	Chenganacherry... ...	3	Coomara Pillay.
Quilon.	Shertallay	2	Govinda Pillay.
	Vycome	3	Krishna Iyen
	Yattoomanoor	4	Shungoony Menon.
	Cottayam	4	Valoo Pillay.
	Meenachel	4	Sreenivasa Iyen.
	Thodupulay	4	Shungara Pillay.
	Moovattoopolay	4	Krishna Pillay.
	Cunnathnaud	4	Narayana Pillay.
	Allungaud	4	Krishna Iyen.
	Paravoor...	4	Anantha Krishna Iyen.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major J. M. Houston, M. D.,
Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore.

Assistant Surgeon S. Pulney Andy, M. D., F. L. S.,
Superintendent of Vaccination. (*on Furlough.*)

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of Present Rank.	Remarks.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.		
April 1867	H. W. Martin	May 1876	Alleppey.
November 1837	T. Ramaswamy Pillay	May 1876	H. H. the Rajah's Palace
February 1850	T. Veerappa Pillay	September 1875	Quilon.
August 1859	S. B. Sawyer	September 1876	General & Maternity Hospitals
May 1861	M. J. Carvalho	April 1882	Acting Supt. of Vaccination.
June 1869	T. Krishna Rajoo	August 1882	Central Jail.
	Apothecaries.		
July 1849	T. Swamynatha Pillay	December 1869	Mavalicaray.
May 1858	S. Krishna Pillay	May 1878	Pulpanabapoorum.
May 1861	*M. J. Carvalho*	*May* 1881	*Supernumerary Sub-Asst. Surgeon.*
Do.	F. Rozario	Do.	Nair Brigade.
	1st Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
June 1860	E. Pulpoo Pillay	August 1875	Charity Hospital.
Do.	T. R. Appavoo Pillay	Do.	Nair Brigade.
May 1861	K. Narayana Row	Do.	Cottaracaray.
Do.	X. Moothooswamy Pillay	Do.	Parachallay and Neyatuncaray.
August 1864	J. S. Cross	August 1876	Alwaye.
June 1864	M. Neelacunda Pillay	July 1877	Lunatic Asylum.
Do.	E. Valoo Pillay	Do.	Shertallay.
July 1865	G. Arunasalam Pillay	Do.	Palace.
December 1865	N. Govinda Pillay	December 1877	Do.
September 1880	C. A. Lafrenais, L. M. S.	September 1880	Medical Stores.
August 1882	John Gomez	August 1882	General Hospital.
	2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
November 1872	F. P. Fernandez	November 1879	Nagercoil.
Do.	J. LaBonchardiere	Do.	Peermede.
Do.	Joseph L. Gomez	Do.	Cottayam.
Do.	M. Hamid Hussain Sahib	June 1880	Moovattupolay.
July 1874	C. Theravium Pillay	September 1882	Shencottah.
November 1873	N. Sooboo Pillay	Do.	General Medical Stores.
	3rd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
July 1872	S. Thoppaya Pillay	July 1876	Special duty, Agasteesweram.
Do.	Y. Narayana Pillay	July 1877	Special duty, Thodupolay.
July 1877	A. Moothooswamy Pillay	August 1878	Special duty, Thiruvellah.
October 1879	J. Matthan	October 1880	Central Jail.
Do.	S. E. DeLemos	Do.	Alleppey.
Do.	K. Ramen	Do.	Mavalicaray.
January 1880	N. Neelacunda Pillay	January 1881	Charity Hospital.
Do.	R. Vieyra	Do.	Cardamom Hills.
Do.	K. Ibrahim Sahib	Do.	Quilon.
Do.	P. Chokalingom Pillay	Do.	Special duty, Meenachel.
	Medical Students.		
	N. J. Daniel	.....	Medical School, Trevandrum.
	C. J. Vieyra	.....	
	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay	.....	
	V. Ramen Pillay	.....	
	K. S. Valoo Pillay	.....	
	R. Neelacunda Pillay	.....	
	M. Muthu Pillay	.....	

Durbar Physician's Office.

T. A. Shunmoogum Pillay ... ... Correspondence Clerk.
C. S. Mahathava Iyen ... ...Assistant Do. Do.

General Medical Stores.

S. Letchmana Pillay ... ...Writer.

General & Maternity Hospitals, Trevandrum.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.

S. B. Sawyer ... ...Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Mrs. M. Morrison ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

Charity Hospital, Trevandrum.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.

E. Pulpoo Pillay ... ...Apothecary.

Lunatic Asylum, Trevandrum.

The Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah, Superintendent.

M. Neelacunda Pillay... ... ...Apothecary.

Vaccination.

S. Pulney Andy, M. D., F. L. S., Superintendent (*on Furlough.*)

M. J. Carvalho ... ...Acting Superintendent.
V. Davasagayam ... ...Writer.
R. Gopala Pillay ... ...Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 35 Vaccinators divided into 4 classes. The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

Travancore Medical School.

Ex-Officio Principal ... ... The Durbar Physician.

Lecturers ... ...
- Surgeon J. Leonard.
- S. Pulney Andy, M. D., F. L. S., (*on Furlough.*)
- C. A. Lafrenais, L. M. S.

Anatomy ... ...Practice of Medicine.
Physiology ... ...Midwifery.
Materia Medica ... ...Forensic Medicine.
Surgery ... ...Vaccination.
Clinical Medicine and Surgery ...Practical Pharmacy.

N. B. The course occupies four years two or three subjects are taught in a year.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

Rank and Name.	*Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.*	*Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Army.*	*To what Corps and Presidency belonging.*	*Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.*
Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen.	25th July 1879.	1st October 1877.	M. Lt. Cavalry.....	Commanding. Has Precedence as a Brigadier General in Travancore. G. O. No. 312 dated 4th July 1881.
Major F. L. Haleman	30th July 1881.	26th March 1878.	M. s. c. half pay list	Comt. 1st Batt. and Artillery—Major.
Captain M. E. H. O. Welch ...	4th Sept. 1882.	28th July 1882.	M. s. c.	Commandant 2nd Batt. Has Precedence of a Major in Trevandrum. G. O. No. 312 dated 4th July 1881.
Staff.				
Captain M. E. H. O. Welch ..	.....	.....	.....	Staff Officer.
Major F. L. Haleman	.....	.....	.....	Quarter Master.
Surgeon J. Leonard.....	21st Sept. 1882.	31st March 1880.	Indian Medl. Dept.	In Medical charge.
Kally Pillay	16th Nov. 1847.	.....	.....	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Kristna Pillay	29th October 1839.	.....	.....	Do. Do., 2nd Battalion.
C. A. Matcher	13th October 1857.	.....	.....	Band Master.
J. Matcher	1st October 1878.	.....	.....	Asst. Band Master.

UNIFORM... { BODY GUARD—Royal Blue, Facing White, LACE Gold.
ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
INFANTRY SCARLET. { 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, LACE Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 39 Naigues, 500 Privates, 1 Drummer, and Fife Major, 11 Drummers and 11 Fifers, Total 710.

Establishment of the Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues 25 Gunners, Total 30.

Establishment of the Body Guard—1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 2 Havildars, 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates. 2 Puckalies, 1 Nalbund, 1 Chowdry, 1 Peon, 25 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters, 1 Veterinarian, 1 English Writer, 2 Writers, 1 Mochee, 1 Chuckler, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Bullock Driver, Total 159. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade.—1 Serjt. Major, 1 Quarter Master Serjt., 1 Band Master, 1 Assistant Band Master, 22 Musicians, 2 Apothecaries, 1 Interpreter, 4 English Writers, 21 Malayalum Writers, 1 Paymaster, 2 Accountants, 1 Store Superintendent, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckallies, 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers 6 Toties, 1 Masalchee.

Total Establishment—1 693 of all grades.—4 guns, 63 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAIR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M.N.I.	Captain A. McLeod		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt	Captain O. W. Gray	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt	Major H. Farquharson	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.	Captain R. N. Campbell	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.	Major S. A. Grant	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox	7th April	1869.	Acting.
		16th November	1870.	
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
		6th June	1875.	
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild	7th July	1875.	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson	1st May	1876.	Acting.
		25th February	1878.	
M. Lt. Cavalry	Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen	25th July	1879.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E. M. Inst. C. E.
Chief Engineer.

Permanent Executive Establishment.

S. Horsley Assoc. M. I. C. E.	...1st Assistant Engineer.	
D. W. T. Valentine ...	...2nd Assistant Engineer.	
C. B. B. Sherman	...3rd Assistant Engineer.	
J. Whitbread	...Supervisor.	
———	... Do.	
———	... Do.	
J. Sinclair	...Assistant Supervisor.	
A. G. King	... Do. (Acting.)	
———	... Do.	
P. Devasagamony Pillay...	...Overseer.	
T. I. Chinnaswamy Naidoo	... Do.	
T. A. Wood	... Do.	
George King	... Do.	
P. Sasha Iyengar	... Do.	
G. Runganatha Pillay ...	...1st Class Assistant Overseer,	
J. A. D'Silva	... Do.	Do.
T. M. Soobraya Pillay ...	... Do.	Do.
N. Rungaswamy Pillay ...	... Do.	Do.
S. Armooda Iyengar ...	... Do.	Do.
K. C. Ninan	... Do.	Do.
V. Coopaswamy Iyen ...	...2nd Class.	Do.
M. Kashava Pillay ...	... Do.	Do.
N. Kashava Pillay ...	... Do.	Do.
C. R. Streenevasa Iyengar	... Do.	Do.
W. H. McLean	... Do.	Do.
———	... Do.	Do.
A. Goormoorthy Naidoo ...	...Sub-Overseer	
Annathoray Iyen	... Do.	
Geo. Carvalho	... Do.	
V. Soobramonya Iyen ...	... Do.	
G. Eappen	... Do.	
P. J. Ittyerah	... Do.	
P. I. David	... Do.	
Manikavasagom Atchari ...	... Do.	

Supernumerary Establishment.

W. G. Mersh	...Assistant Supervisor.
S. V. Appavoo Pundit ...	...Overseer.

Survey and Drawing Pupils.

———	...Draughtsman.
V. Soobraya Pillay ...	...Drawing Pupil.
C. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	... Do.

Permanent Office Establishment.

Chief Engineer's Office, Trevandrum.

C. R. Mitchell	...Manager.
T. Soobiah Pillay ...	...Head Correspondence Clerk.
T. M. Moothooswamy Pillay	...Assistant Do.
A. Vieyra	...Clerk.
A. C. Soobramonya Pillay	...Translator and Cashier.

T. M. Nullacunnoo Pillay ...Accountant.
J. Jackson ... ...Head Draughtsman.
W. D. Wheeler... ... ...Assistant Do.
D. Govind Sing ... ...Storekeeper.
A. Thompson ... ...Assistant Do.

Assistant Engineer's Office.

Quilon Division, Head Quarters, Quilon.

R. Vythianatha Iyen ... ...Head Clerk.
G. Britto ... ...Clerk.
J. D'Cruz... ... ... Do.

Southern Division Irrigation Channel Branch Nagercoil.

A. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk
Ramalingum Pillay... ... ...Cash Writer.
Courtallem Atchari... ... ...Clerk.

Southern Division Roads and Buildings Branch Nagercoil.

A. Shungara Coomaroo Pillay... ...Clerk

Northern Division, Head Quarters, Cottayam.

J. Anthony ... ...Head Clerk.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

T. Raja Rama Row, B. A. ... ...Deputy Peishcar in charge.

TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

C. Colunthavaloo Mudaliar, B. C. E. ...Asst. Engineer.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

J. Arklie ... ...Revenue Surveyor.
J. Janes ... ...Assistant Revenue Surveyor on duty with Boundary Commissioner for Travancore and Cochin.
J. Janes *Jr.* ... ...Detail Surveyor.
N. Moonaswamy Naidoo... ...Draughtsman.
T. Aulamkhan ... ... Do.
C. Carnakara Menon ... ...Computor.
——— ... ... Do. Vacant.

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

Pulpanaba Pillay ... ...In charge.

TREVANDRUM PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

Contains over 2,000 Vols. Subscription 7 chs. Monthly.

H. H. the Maha Rajah of Travancore ...Patron.
J. Ross Esquire, M. A. ... ...Hony. Secretary & Treasurer.
M. LaBouchardiere, B. A. ... ...Managing Secretary.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The Museum is under the management of a Committee.

PRESIDENT.
John Child Hannyngton Esquire.

MEMBERS.

Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
Mr. J. T. Murray ... ...Head Writer.
K. Pulpanaben Thumby ... ...Artist.

1. This is a Museum of Natural History; Raw products used in the Arts and Manufactures; specimens of manufactures. Implements and Machinery; Antiquities; Scientific Instruments, Objects of Art &c.

2. As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable.

3. The Museum is open gratuitously to the public daily, Sundays excepted from 6½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

N. B. On the first Wednesday of every month, from 12 noon, the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha Ladies.

W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN, MAJOR,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Public Gardens are under the management of a Committee.

PRESIDENT.

John Child Hannyngton Esquire.

MEMBERS.

Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen.
H. S. Ferguson Esquire.

Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
Mr. J. T. Murray ... ...Head Writer.
Byrappah ... ...Head Gardener.

1. The Zoological collection of the Gardens consists of a variety of interesting specimens 3 Tigers, 4 Lionesses, 2 Cheetas, 1 Rhinoceros, 1 Malay Tapir, 1 Plains Bear, 1 Honey Bear, 1 Himalayan Bear, 3 Sambur, 4 Spotted Deer, 1 Barking Deer, 1 Mouse Deer, 1 Toddy Cat, 1 Hill Squirrel, 9 Brown Monkeys, 3 Black Monkeys, 8 Alligators, 3 Pythons, 2 Turtles, 1 Porcupine, 2 Tortoises, 1 Iguana 2 Nilgais &c.

2. The Aviaries contain 1 Emu, 2 Swans, 2 Lineated Pheasants and variety of handsome Ornithological specimens.

PUBLIC GARDEN RULES.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5 A. M. and 8½ P. M. after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.

2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths and not to walk on the cultivated grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

3. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

6. Smoking within the precincts of the Band Stand Promenade is strictly prohibited.

7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

W. D. BRODIE KETCHEN, MAJOR.
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Geo. Bain,
Superintendent.

M. Vytheanatha Pillay ... ...Head Printer.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH.

H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, TREVANDRUM.

Principal—John Ross, M. A.

College.

John Ross, M. A. ... ...Professor of English & Mathematics.
Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D. ... Do. Do. Mental and Moral, Philosophy and Logic.
A. Vallianandam Moodaliar, B. A....Asst. Mathematics.
——— ... ... Do.—Philosophy.
M. LaBouchardiere, B. A. ... ... Do.—English.
P. Ayappen Pillay, B. A. ... ... Do.—General (*Temporary.*)
N. Ramakurupu, B. A. ... ...Malayalim Moonshee.
C. Swamynada Desikar ... ...Tamil Do.
S. Vydianada Sastri ... ...Sanskrit Do.

High School.

C. Luke ... ...Teacher of the fifth Class.
P. Pulpoo Pillay ... ...Do. do.
S. Eswara Aiyan ... ...Do. do.
V. R. Soobramanya Aiyan ... ...Do. do.
Fourth Class Teachers 6
Third Do. Do. 6
K. Poorooshothaman Pillai ... ...Assistant Mal. Moonshee.
Writer 1

Preparatory School.

Master... ... ...T. Nagan Thambi.
Assistant Masters ... ...4.
Monitors ... ...7.

Law Class.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A., LL. D. Barrister-at-Law... Professor.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

J. Ross M. A., In charge.
K. Vasudava Row, Inspector,

K. Kunjuni Menone, B. A. ...Master ...Alleppey.
N. Ganapathy Iyen ... ... do. ...Kottar.
K. Seetarama Iyen ... ... do. ...Quilon.
S. Visvanatha Iyen ... ... do. ...Takalay.
R. Vythinatha Iyen ... ... do. ...Eraniel.
V. Krishna Iyen ... ... do. ...Shencottah.
M. Mathew ... ... do. ...Kayencollum.
K. Shungaran Pandalay... ... do. ...Mavalikara.
S. Narrayana Iyen ... ... do. ...Tiroovallah.
J. Daniel ... ... do. ...Changanachery.
Visuvasom Pillay... ... ... do. ...Sheraingil.
T. Ananda Narrayana Iyen ... do. ...Attingal.
W. R. J. Landsbeck ... ... do. ...Paravoor.
T. M. Thomas (Ag.) ... ... do. ...Kottarakaray.

T. Bhoojunga Row ...	... Master	...Bhoothapandy,
R. Appathoora Iyen ...	... do.	...Thiroovettar.
R. Valoo Pillay ...	... do.	...Colachel.
V. Shungara Pillay ...	... do.	...Alwaye.
K. Soobien Ag.	... do.	...Ambalapoolay.
J. Vurkey Ag.	... do.	...Aripad.
R. Easura Pillay, B. A.	Master. Special School	..Mavalikaray.

SIRKAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TREVANDRUM.

Lady Superintendent—Miss A. C. Donnelly.

Subjects Taught.

English and Indian History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Physiology, Hygiene, Arithmetic, Lessons on Objects, &c., in addition to the usual Educational routine. Accomplishments:—Music; Drawing; Plain Sewing, Ornamental Needle work, &c., &c.

VERNACULAR.

S. Rama Row,

Director of Vernacular Education.

District Schools.

C. Krishna Pillay, B. A. ...	...Inspector, Southern Range.	
Anandanarayana Iyen ...	... Do.	Northern Do.
Pulpoo Thumby	... Do.	Grant-in-aid Schools.
Pitcha Pillay	...Deputy Inspector	
Pulpanaba Pillay	... Do.	
Gopala Pillay	... Do.	
Krishna Pillay	... Do.	
Ramakrishna Varier... ...	... Do.	
Pulpanaba Iyen	... Do.	
Krishnen Thumby	... Do.	
Cochoopillay Varier	... Do.	
Valoo Pillay	... Do.	
Ramakrishna Iyen	... Do.	
Amoorthanatha Iyen ...	... Do.	
Sreenivasa Iyen	... Do.	
Coonjookrishna Pillay ...	...1st Master, Central Vern. School.	
Vencadaswara Iyen ...	...Do.	Karamanay Girl's do.
Ganapathy Iyen	...Do.	Fort do. do.
Pulpanaba Iyen	...Do.	Soochindram do.
Harihara Iyen	...Do.	Kottar do.
Manikavasacam Pillay ...	...Do.	do. Tamil do.
Easwara Iyen	...Do.	Eraniel do.
Narayana Pillay	...Do.	Neyattincaray do.
Naganatha Iyen	...Do.	do. Girls' do.
Colathoor Iyen	...Do.	Culcoolum do. do.
Parasoorama Iyen ...	...Do.	Thirroovattar do.
Valoo Pillay	...Do.	Velavancode do.
Ragoopathy Iyen	...Do.	Culcoolum do.
Mahalinga Sastri	...Do.	Nadoomungaud do.
Vencataswara Iyen ...	...Do.	Kottaracaray do.

Janarthana Iyen ...	...	...1st Master Shereingeel	School.
Mahadava Iyen ...	...	...Do. do. Girls'	do.
Narayana Iyen ...	...	...Do. Quilon	do.
Palpanaba Iyen ...	...	...Do. do. Girls'	do.
Paramaswaren Pillay	...	..Do. Caroonagapully	do.
Govinda Varier ...	...	.. Do. Kartigapully	do.
Shungoo Varier ...	...	...Do. Mavalikaray	do.
Bhoothalinga Iyen	...	...Do. Chenganore	do.
Harihara Iyen ...	...	...Do. Thirroovellah	do.
Krishnen Oony ...	...	...Do. Ambalapollay	do.
Atchootha Varier	...	...Do. Shertallay	do.
Soobramony Iyen...	...	...Do. Vycome	do.
Ramen Pillay ...	...	...Do. Cottayam	do.
Krishna Iyen ...	...	.. Do. Chunganacherry	do.
Vencadaswara Iyen	...	...Do. Paravoor	do.
Soobramony Iyen	...	...Do. Yattoomanore	do.
Ramakrishna Iyen	...	.. Do. Shencottoh	do.
Rama Iyen... ...	...	...Do. Kunnathnud	do.
Parasoorama Iyen	...	...Do. Soochindram Girls'	do.
Aroomoogum Pillay	...	...Do. Thiroovattar do.	do.
——— ...	...	...Do. Shencottah do.	do.

PROVERTHY SCHOOLS.

Name of District	Number of Schools.
Thovallay	4
Agusteeswaram	6
Eraniel	9
Culcolum	6
Velavencode	11
Neyattencaray	10
Trevandrum	11
Nedoomungaud	8
Sherainkeil	10
Quilon	9
Kottaracaray	7
Kunnathur	2
Pathanapooram	4
Shencottah	6
Karunagapully	7
Kartigapully...	8
Mavalikaray	12
Chenganore	9
Thiruvellah	8
Ambalapollay...	7
Cottayam	4
Chunganacherry	4
Meenachel	4
Vycome	7
Shertallay	6
Yetmanoor...	5
Thodupollay	1
Koonnathnaud	5
Allengaud	2
Paravoor	3

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

In the Town of Trevandrum ... ...25 Schools.

NAME OF THE APPLICANT FOR GRANTS	NO. OF SCHOOLS.
Rev. William Lee	47
Revd. I. H. Haeker	36
Revd. C. Yesudian	9
Revd. J. Emlyn	35
Revd. F. Wilkinson	19
Revd. J. Caley	17
Right Revd. Dr. E. Sargent Bishop	3
Revd. F. Bower (In charge)	31
Most Revd. Mar Athanasius	90
Most Revd. Mar Dionysius	88
Revd. J. Duthie	5
Dr. T. S. Thomson	3
Patharoo	1
Cruso	1
Valoo Pillay	1
Pulpanaben Narayanen	1
Ramen Ramen	1
Narayana Pillay	1
Iyeppen Oodayan	1
Paramaswaren Valayuden	1
Paranchothi M. Veeravacu Thasikur	1
Easwaren Krishnen	1
Revd. Fr. Victor of St. Ant	7
Revd. W. Clarke	1
Revd. J. Allulia B. V. Souza Vicar of Poonthooray	1
Revd. Diogo A. J. deSouza Vicar of Valiathooray	1
Revd. Fr. Dominicus	1
Michale	1
Revd. C. A. Neve	4
Revd. Fr. J. B. Gonsalvez	1
Easwaren Krishnen	1
Narayana Pillay	1

Book Depot, Trevandrum.

S. Shungra Pillay, B.A.... ... ...Curator

Central Jail, Trevandrum.

The Physician to H H. the Maha Rajah,
In Medicial charge.

G. W. Boomgardt ... ...Superintendent.

Trevandrum Conservancy Establishment.

A. Cochookrishna Pillay ... ...Sanitary Inspector.

Commercial Department Alleppey.

J. Rohde, Commercial Agent.

T. Ponnumbalum Pillay ... ...Sheristadar.
W. P. Vieyra ... ...Head Clerk.

Master Attendants.

J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey.
J. R. Rice ... ...Quilon.
C. Kohlhoff ... ...Colachel.

Forest Department.

Conrad R. Vernede,
Conservator of Forests. In charge of the Government Teak Plantations and the Koddah.

J. Scipio Vernede ... ...Assistant to the Conservator.
M. Thomas ... ... Do. Do.
Jos. Moreira ... ...Clerk.

Cardamom Department.

C. J. Maltby ... ...Superintendent and 1st class Magistrate Cardamom Hills.

Customs Department.

J. Rohde... ... .. Customs Master Alleppey.
J. R. Rice ... ... Do. Do. Quilon.
K. Soobramania Iyer, B. A. ...Supt. of Customs, Alleppey.
R. LaBouchardiere ... ... Do. Aroocootty.
Venkata Row ... ... Do. Quilon Range.
Hariharra Iyer ... ... Do. Ariencavoo Do.
S. Narayana Row ... ... Do. Aramboly Do.
Pitchoo Iyer ... ... Do. Poonthoray Do.
Sooba Row ... ... Do. Colachel Do. [Range.
Gufferzer Hoozain ... ...Preventive Inspector Monumbom
Shaik Abeeb ... ... Do. Sub-Inspector Do.
Theriya Kan ... ... Do. Inspector Aroocootty Do.
Namasingam Modely ... Do. Sub-Inspector Do.

Maryville Garden Peermade.

R. Gonsalvez ... ...Superintendent.

Coffee Department.

R. B. Ferguson ... ...Supt. and 2nd class Magistrate Southern Coffee Districts.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Chaplaincy of Trevandrum.

———	...	...	...Chaplain.

Justice of the Peace in Travancore.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-Law			...Trevandrum.
R. Harvey, M. A. LL. D.	...	...	Do.
Major W. D. Brodie Ketchen	...	...	Do.
O. H. Bensley, B. A. ...	...	...	Do.
J. Rohde ...	...	...	...Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby	...	...	...Peermade.
W. T. A. Cosby	...	...	...Alleppey.

Military Family Payments and Pensions Trevandrum.

Capt. M. E. H. O. Welch	...	...In charge.

Post.

G. W. Cresswell Esq.
Superintendent of Post offices, Palamcottah Division.

I. Saminada Iyer	...	...Disbg. Post Master	Trevandrum.
J. D'Souza ...	...	...Head Clerk	Do.
Thanoomallaparumal Pillay		...2nd Do.	Do.
T. Chinniah Naidoo	...	...1st M. O. Do.	Do.
I. Moorooghen Asary	...	...2nd M. O. Do.	Do.
Aram. Vahrtanatha Pillai		...Ag. Pro. Do.	Do.
T. Pedhu Naidoo	...	...Sub-Post Master	Nagercoil.
R. Chodalamoothoo Pillay		...Ag. Do.	Quilon.
———	...	.. Pro. Clerk Do.	(Vacant).
I. Soobramania Pillai	...	...Sub-Post Master	Alleppey.
Veerappah Pillay	...	...Clerk Do.	
Stephen Leene	...	...Sub-Post Master	Cottayam.
T. Krishnaswamy Chetty		... Do.	Shertalay.
F. Francis Leene	...	... Do.	Colachel.
R. Chinna Thumby	...	... Do.	Ashamboo.
M. Easura Pillay	...	... Do.	Anjengo.

Electric Telegraph.

P. M. Madge.
Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division in charge.

S. C. Mutusamy	...	...Telegraph Master,		Alleppey.
R. S. D'Souza	...	.. Do.	Do.	Quilon.
L. C. Gomes	...	... Do.	Do.	Trevandrum.
J. T. Winckler	...	... Do.	Do.	Nagercoil.

Indian Marine.

J. D. Chatterton ...	...	...	...Superintendent, British Government Light-house, Muttum.

Sub-Magistrates.

H. Boyer ...	...	...	...Anjengo.
G. Laporte...	...	...	...Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-FOUR SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE,

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT

MAHARAJA.

NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1 Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2 Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3 Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4 Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5 Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6 Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7 Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8 Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9 Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11 Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13 Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14 Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15 Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16 Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17 Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18 Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20 Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22 Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23 Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24 Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25 Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26 Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27 Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29 Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30 Ranee Gouree Letshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31 Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34 Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
HIS HIGHNESS the present Maha Raja	1879-80	

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.
Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819. [1820.
Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23d April 1819, died 7th November
Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827. [December 1829.
Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th
Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829 relieved 24th June 1834. [ary 1836.
J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th Janu-
Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.
Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3d August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839. [July 1840.
Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st
Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860 [1862.
F. N. Malthy, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May
Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.
H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on Privilege leave 1867.
A. MacGregor, Esq. (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867. [1869.
H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March
G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869 on furlough 1870.
J. I. Minchin, Esq., (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871. [1874.
G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave
Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.
G.A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.
Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875. [March 1877.
A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th
H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878. [28th March 1879.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting) appointed 20th February 1878, relieved
A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. 31st March 1881.
J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881.

Dewans of Travancore.

Oomany Thumby ...	...1808.	Soobrow	...1839.
Deven Pulpanauben ...	...1814.	V. Kristno Row, (in charge)	...1842.
Shangoo Annary ...	...1815.	Vencutrow	...1843.
Ramen Menoven ...	...1816.	Sreenecvassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Vencutrow	...1817.	V. Kristno Row ...	...1847.
Vencata Row	...1822.	Sir T. Madava Row ...	...1858.
Soobrow	...1830.	A. Sashiah Sastri ...	...1872.
R. Runga Row, (acting)	...1837.	N. Nanoo Pillay ...	...1877.
R. R. R. Vencata Row	...1838.	V. Ramiengar C. S. I.	...1880.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

London Missionary Society;—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When Commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No of Congregations.	No of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1809	Rev. James Duthie	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. William Lee	1865	...	52	5577	58	2227	805
		Rev. C. Sattianathan	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	1866	Rev. C. Yesudian	...	1866	12	1377	14	558	90
Neyoor	1828	Rev. I. H. Hacker	1877	...	48	6156	46	2651	584
		Rev. Dr. T. S. Thompson, L. R. C. P. & L. R. C. S. E. ...	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. Arumanayagum	...	1866	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. M. Nyanadranam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Parachaley	1845	Rev. James Emlyn	1868	...	70	12769	58	2038	465
		Rev. William Fletcher	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	1838	* Rev. Samuel Mateer, F. L. S.	1859	...	33	3924	21	576	208
		Rev. F. Wilkinson...	1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. J. Knowles	1880	...	8	869	7	143	36
Nagercoil (Pastorate)	1866	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	2	1274	...	...	...
Neyoor Do.	1866	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	778	...	...	...
Dennispuram Do.	1866	Rev. C. Masillamani	...	1866	2	345	...	...	...
Weravilei Do.	1867	Rev. V. Arumanayagum	...	1867	2	663	...	...	...
Neyattinkara Do.	1878	Rev. Seilyam	...	1878	7	1097	...	...	...
Agasteespuram Do.	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	702	...	...	...
Zionpuram Do.	1879	Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	3	486	...	...	...
Santhapuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	2	545	...	...	...
Devikodu Do.	1879	Rev. P. Yacobu	...	1879	5	1020	...	...	...
Kadamalakuhoo Do.	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	862	...	...	...
Amaravelei Do.	1880	Rev. G. Sattianathan	...	1880	3	1169	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	259	40453	204	8193	2188

Nagercoil Seminary.—The Rev. J. Duthie and 6 Native Teachers.

* In England.

Nagercoil Press—Total Pages, 19,56,955

Church Missionary Society.

Under the Superintendence of the Right Reverend J. M. Speechly, D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Names of Chief Stations.	Date of Commencement.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First Arrived in the Country	Ordained.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Students.	Printing Presses.	Book Depot.
		Missionaries.									
C. M. S. College	1838	Rev. C. A. Neve, Principal	1879	1879	...	...	...	...	250	5	1
Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Model School ...	1859	„ J. Caley	..	..	...	...	...	...	27		
Melkavu Mission	..	(Rt. Rev. the Bishop) ..	..	..	1,743	8	102	30			
Trichur „	1841	„ J. H. Bishop, B. A.	1866	1867	8[illegible]4	10	239	80			
Alleppey „	1816	„ W. Clark	1880	..	616	10	307	38			
Tiruvellah „	...	„ F. Bower	1866	..	2,054	24	588	113			
Mundakayam & Hill A. M. ...	...	„ A. F. Painter	..	..	...	...	...	...			
Northern Council, viz :—		Native Clergy.									
„ Cottayam ...	1816	„ K. Koshi, *Vice Chairman* ..	.	1856							
„ Pallam	1843	Do. Do....	.	..							
„ Cochin	1856	„ K. Kuruwella	..	1868	6,198	42	934	241			
„ Chunganacherry	1843	„ O. Maman	...	1856							
„ Erikattu ...	1843	„ K. Jaco	..	1863							
„ Olesha & Arpukara	1843	„ A. Thoma	...	1868							
„ Kunnankulam ..	1853	„ J. Chandy	...	1875	Given opposite J. H. Bishop's name.			Rev.			
Alwaye Itinerancy ..	1864	„ P. P. Joseph	...	1872	..	5	228	23			
Southern Council, viz :—	...										
„ Thalawady ...	...	„ G. Curian, *Vice Chairman* ..	..	1856							
„ Mavelikara ...	...	„ J. Tharian	...	1856							
„ Kodawalanye ...	...	„ K. Koratha	...	1868							
„ Puthupally & Katanam	...	„ K. Wirghese	...	1868	4,456	34	1,026	233			
„ Ellanthur	...	„ C. Thomas	...	1872							
„ Mallapally	...	„ C. Itty	.	1868							
„ Kannit	...	„ A. J. Jacob	...	1872							
„ Karianoor	...	„ E. V. John	...	1879							
				Total.	15,484	133	3,424	758		5	1

The College educates up to the Matriculation. The institution has a Divinity Class and trains Clergy Catechists and Schoolmasters.

Employing about 50 men and boys; Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on.

School books, Christian books and Tracts, Stationery & Requisites, are sold in the Depot. 4 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.

The Rev. W. J. Richards.—In England.

*There are 422 Girls in the Mission Schools Mrs. Baker Senior Miss Baker & other ladies. The Trichur returns are 2 years old & incorrect.

CATHOLIC.

Vicariate Apostolic of Malabar.—Established in December 1859.

His Grace the Most. Rev. Fre. Leonard of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Nicomedia, and Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.

The Right Rev. Fre. Marcellino of St. Teresa O. D. C., Bishop of Pario, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop, entitled to the right of future succession as Vicar Apostolic, arrived in India and Travancore 1854.

Stations.	Missionaries	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.		No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	No. of Students in Theological Seminaries.	Convents.			
									Stations.	Inmates of each convent.		
				Eng.	Mal.					Males.	Females.	
Coonemaw ..	The Very Rev. Father Philip of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1854	Grand total of the Catholic population according to last census 2,80,600	6	600	About.....6,346	About 2,929	222	Magnamey...	34		Printing establishments 3
Cochin	Rev. Fr. Cherubim of St. Louis D. C. M. A. Vicar	1854							Coonemaw ..	33		
Chattiath ..	Rev. Fr. Camilus of the Presentation D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Mananam ...	19		
Alleppey ...	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of Mary D. C. M. A. Vicar	1870							Varacollam	10		Parochial Churches 196
Puthempully ...	Rev. Fr. Celestine of the Cross, D. C. M. A. ..	1870							Polingono ..	3		Chapels 39
Verapolay ...	Rev. Fr. Augustine of St. Mary D. C. M. A.	1871							Ambaracado	14		Latin Priests ... 40
Magnamey ...	Rev Fr. Rombant of St. Elias D. C. M. A. ...	1878							Valluley ...	...	19	Syrian do. ...360
Puthempully ...	Rev Fr. Eliseus of S. H. of Jesus D. C. M. A.	1878							Cochin ...	...	6	Seminaries... ... 4
Arthingel ...	Rev. Fr. Elias of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. ...	1878							Arnatocaray	12		Catechumenates. 5
Verapolay ...	Rev. Fr. Bonaventura of St. Francis ...	1878										
Cochin	Rev. Fr. Polycarp D. C. M. A.	1879										

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF QUILON.—Established on the 12th March 1845.

Rt. Rd. Fre. Ildephonsus of St. John Bapst. O. D. C., Bishop of Amyzon and Vicar Apostolic of Quilon, arrived in India & Travancore 1853.

Mission Stations and Sub-Stations.	When Commenced.	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians	No. of Schools.		No. in Boys' School.	No. in Girls' School.	No. of Students in Theological Seminaries.	Convents.			No. of Printing Establishment.
					Eng.	Tam				Stations	Inmates. Ma.	Inmates. Fe.	
Quilon.													
Tuieth—Sub-Stations 2	...	Very Rev. Fr. Ambrose, Vicar General ...	1862	About—83,000.	5	72	About—2,640.	About—560.	15	Trevandrum.		4	
		Rev. Fr. Thomas, D. C. M. Ap.	1869										
Trevandrum	...	Rev. Fr. Emygdius, D. C. M. Ap.	1856										
		Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. Ap.	1838										
		Rev. Fr. Ferdinandus, D. C. M. Ap.	1867										
Mavalicara—Sub-Stations 1	...	Rev. Fr. Mariamus Fernandus, (Latin) ..											
Aibica Sub-Stations 2	...	Rev. Fr. Thomas, (Syrian)											
Kolitota—Sub-Stations 2	...	Rev. Fr. John, (Syrian)											
Calladay—Sub-Stations 5	...	Rev. Fr. Emmanuel D'Pietade, (Latin) ...											
Thopoo	..	Rev. Fr. Thomas, (Syrian)											
Tangacherry	...	Rev. Fr. J. Colombino, Rector	1851										
		Rev. Fr. Francis Xavier, Professor	1872										
		Rev. Fr. Prosper, D. C. M. Ap.	1869										
		Rev. Fr. Augustine Chiavassa, M. Ap. ...	1872										
Eravypoorum—Sub-Stations 3 ...	...	Rev. Fr. Bernardinus, D. C. M. Ap.	1872										
Mampully—Sub-Stations 4	...	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario, (Latin)... ...											
Anjengo—Sub-Stations 3	...	Rev. Fr. F. Meranda, (Latin)											
Pudeocruchy—Sub-Stations 1	...	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernando, (Latin)											
Puttentop—Sub-Stations 3	...	Rev. Fr. Mathew, (Syrian)											
Vengotte—Sub-Stations 16	...	Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez, (Latin)											
Mulagoomoodoo—Sub-Stations 20 ...	...	Rev. Fr. Eugenius Verleure, M. Ap... ...	1862							Quilon.		7	1
		Rev. Fr. Isidore, M. Ap.	1872										
Carangadoo—Sub-Stations 11... ...	...	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C. M. Ap...	1867										
Cottar—Sub-Stations 23	...	Rev. Fr. Joseph, D. C. M. Ap	1858										
		Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. Ap.	1872										
Colachel—Sub-Stations 6	...	Rev. Fr. Victor, D. C. M. Ap.	1860										
Vallavaley—Sub-Stations 4	...	Rev. Fr. Francis Xavier, (Latin)											
Eneyam—Sub-Stations 5	...	Rev. Fr. Joseph E. Fernandez, (Latin) ..											
Poollatopoo—Sub-Stations 2	...	Rev. Fr. Antonius, D. C. M. Ap.	1869										
Pootteutorray—Sub-Stations 3	...	Rev. Fr. Joseph Fernandez, (Latin)... ...											
Cape Comorin—Sub-Stations 5	...	Rev. Fr. Dominicus, (Latin)											

Vicariate General of Cochin.

The Very Revd. C. C. Nazareth, Vicar General—residence—Quilon.

Mission Stations.	Churches.	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	Christians	Seminary and College.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
I. In Travancore.								
Alleppey	1	Revd. A. E. M. S. A. Sardinha ...	1879	505	1	...	21	...
Aravola	2	,, J. Barnes	1881	728	...	1	19	8
Canheraeot & Paucara	4	,, Pedro Rosario	1880	1441	...	2	32	15
Caringolam	7	,, Sebastiao Souza	1881	2736	...	4	53	25
		(Assistant) F. X. Terrath ...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Cattur	3	,, A. F. Antones	1874	3964	...	2	51	23
		(Assistant) J. A. Freire	1881	...	...	...	...	...
Eruvine	1	,, Ciriaco Silva	1858	291	...	1	70	33
Nindagara...	4	,, Nicolas B. Cruz	1865	1851	...	1	50	30
Pettah (Trevandrum)	5	,, F. Assis B. de Sa	1879	1436	...	1	52	18
Poonthoray	2	,, Cayalagati Ausebio	1882	1285	...	1	46	9
Quilon	4	,, L. X. Peres	1882	1391	...	2	20	12
Tangacherry	3	,, J. Alleluia B. V. Souza	1879	839	...	3	32	16
Tumpoly	1	,, J. R. Furtado	1879	1354	...	2	20	15
Tutur	5	,, Salvador Silva	1880	2413	...	1	49	12
Vadashery & Cape Comorin ...	4	,, G. Bayhas M. Torres	1879	1385	...	1	15	7
Vaddy	4	,, J. P. L. Fonseca	1874	2151	...	3	96	26
Valiathoray	3	,, D. A. J. Souza	1880	1380	...	1	50	20
Vattalunguel	1	,, Antonio Fernandes	1881	1586	...	3	46	14
Valey	4	,, J. S. F. Costa	1878	1145	...	1	20	10
II. In Cochin.								
Amarabady	2	,, J. M. Clemente	1877	1557	...	2	68	20
		(Assistant) N. S. A. Vaz	1880	...	...	...	...	...
III. In Coromandel Coast.								
Aur...	32	,, V. B. Neves.	1877	5734	...	19	386	4
Cocurnim	12	,, D. E. D. Cruz	1879	5601	...	5	37	3
Dindigal	17	,, M. J. P. Viegas	1881	5666	...	1	40	...
Gurdalle and Talla	7	,, B. P. E. Furtado	1879	2114	...	3	75	5
Madura	18	,, J. C. Srampis	1879	3140	...	2	61	3
Malyadipathy	13	,, D. M. Booth	1868	2568	...	2	59	1
Manapar	2	,, J. S. J. M. Carvalho	1878	1171	...	3	59	32
Mutupettah	6	,, F. Xavier Pereira	1873	1274	...	1	20	6
Oriur	19	,, Casimiro Souza	1879	5143	...	1	60	3
Punicail	8	,, M. C. Coelho	1855	1548	...	1	51	12
Trichinopoly	2	,, B. R. Pinto	1882	5341	...	2	170	16
Tuticorin	9	,, A. G. Castellino	1874	2108	1	...	115	76
		(Assistant) J. Rondo	1876	...	...	...	...	...
Vaypar	3	,, M. Norberto Joseph	1880	1746	...	2	39	16
Total.....	208	36		72108	2	80	1008	497

Vicariate General of Cranganore.

The Very Rev. C. C. Nazareth, Acting Vicar General—residence—Quilon.

Mission Stations.	Missionaries.	No. of Christians.	Seminary and College.	No. of Schools.	Boys and Girls.
I. Northern Division.					
Canengaray ...	Rev. Vuttacoolath Ausebo	242	...	1	54
Coomaragom ...	„ Cunnechery Jacob	59	...	...	...
Cadatoority ...	„ Acamparumbil Mathaye	1,556	1	3	72
Elanhil ...	„ Killacail Mathunny	1,998	...	3	91
	(*Assistant*) Manapally Abraham	...	...	...	...
Chunganacherry ...	„ Cadavil Ausebo	200	...	...	...
Corolongatto ...	„ Vadakepanthalur Mathaye	208	...	...	...
	(*Assistant*) Pottanetto Paulos	...	...	...	...
II. Southern Division.					
Trichoor ...	„ Manoely Jacob	209	...	...	...
Arnatoocaray ...	Do.	150	...	...	...
Cheur ...	„ Maplacherry Simeon	612	...	1	29
Paleur ...	„ Callurcaren Thalacothur Curiacos	516	...	2	56
Parety ...	„ Attalare Ausebo	611	...	1	19
Cherulayam & Cottapady	„ Xungatil Guivarguis	57	...	...	...
Valleanado ...	„ Killacail Thoma	506	...	...	...
Puthenchirre ...	Do.	300	...	...	...
Enamakel & Mureadyat	„ Jose Athanasio Cuthir	122	...	...	...
Alway	„ S. X. Tavares and Pallicunel Ausebo ...	...	1	...	12
Mattam	„ Vayapally Johanen	37	...	...	...
Chittatur ...	„ Pallycotil Jacob (Verapully Vicar)	1,100	...	1	32
Total.....	19	8,483	2	19	365

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)

Rates of passage from Colachel.

Ports.	Distance in Miles.	Freight per Ton.	Passage. Cabin.	Passage. Deck.
Alleppey	98	to Agent.	15	3
Cochin	132		30	5
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222		38	8
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272		49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore, ...	362		60	12
Carwar	494		68	14
Goa	542		75	15
Vingorla	570		79	16
Ratnagherry	646		83	17
Bombay	769		90	18
Tuticorin	106	Rates on Application.	19	4
Colombo	255		34	7
Galle	324		45	9
Negapatam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry	839			
Madras	918		83	17
Upperpollium	1112		113	23
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam	1366		128	26
Bimlipatam...	1383			
Calingapatam	1429		135	27
Gopalpore	1495			
Ganjam	1510			
Pooree	1561		137	29
False point	1621		143	29
Calcutta	1837		150	30
London ... 1st Class.	...		534	...
Do. ... 2nd Do.	...		317	...

The Company's Steamers call fortnightly during the season, about every alternate Friday. In the South West Monsoon the Steamers call off the port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off. Passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

Full particulars on application to,

T. HENDERSON.

COLACHEL.

SCOTISH INDIAN COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Head Office.....Inverness

DIRECTORS.

Colonel Inglis.....Andrew Dougall
Patrick Grant..... Charles Waterson.
T. R. Biscoe .....W. T. Rule.

BUSINESS.

Estate Agency: Banking: Mercantile.
Estate and other Machinery.....Coir Manufactory.
Estate Inspecting Agent .....George MacLenan.
Financial Agent .....T. Henderson
Assistant .....R. C. Wotherspoon.
London Agents .....P. Grant & Co.

BRANCH OFFICE AT QUILON.

Agent ... ...D. G. Cameron.
Engineer ... ...J. S. Lennsden.

Quilon Standard Life Assurance Company.

F. M. Fernando ... ...Sub-Agent.

Newspapers in Travancore.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalim published every Tuesday.

"Vidyavilasini" a Monthly Journal.

"Kerala Chandrika" published Bi-monthly.

The "Kerala Patriot," Bi-monthly.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," an Anglo Tamil paper, Published Tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—P. C. Joseph.

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" in Malayalim published Bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalim published monthly. Issued from C. M. S. Press.

Printing Establishments In Travancore.

Situation.	Talook.	Proverty.	Names of Presses	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of Works done.	Remarks.
Puttum	Trevandrum.....	Puttum	Keralodayem ...	Achoocootty	Vidyavilasini and other useful books.	
Sreecunta-swarem...	Do.	Vunjiyoor ...	Karalavilasem ...	P. Krishna Pillay	Keralachundrika & some useful Ta. & Mal. books.	
Verapoly	Paravoor	Verapoly	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception.....	Revd. Fr. Boneventura of St. Francis D. C. M. A.	Devotional & historical works, Gazette, viz., "The trumpet of the Voice of Truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop	It is to be observed that all these Presses are not the property of the Mission, but under the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and no books can be published without previous permission of the Vicar Apostolic.
Velianado ...	Changanacherry ...	Velianado ...	St. Joseph's.....	Puthenpurakel Coorien Kuruvilla.....	Religious books	
Alleppey	Ambalapolay	Alleppey	Carmel....	Samuel Appoo.....	Reli. and Classical books	
Mananam ...	Yetumanoor	Mananam ..	St. Joseph's.....	Revd. Fr. Cyriacos Elisha Superior of the Convent.....	Devotional books and Circular letters	
Cottayam.....	Cottayam	Cottayam.....	Church Mission Press	C. M. S. Press Committee.....	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, Forms of all kinds, Binding &c.....	Applications for estimates for Binding or Printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Revd. J. Caley Superintendent, C. M. Press, Cottayam.
Nagercoil.....	Augusteeswarom ...	Kottar	London Mission Press	Revd. W. Lee.....	Books in Tamil, Mal. & English. Printing and Binding of all kinds.....	
Sagaya street Nagercoil...	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press..	P. C. Joseph	Newspaper, Book and Job Printing	Application for Printing, Binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. P. C. Joseph, Nagercoil.

GOVT. OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff,
Governor, &c. &c. &c.,

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lt. General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G. C. B., C. I. E., V. C. Bart Appointed Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council, 18th June. 1881. Took his seat 28th November 1881.

The Honorable D. F. Carmichael, C. S., Third in Council, took his seat 10th December 1878.

The Honorable H. E. Sullivan, C. S., Fourth in Council, took his seat 12th June 1882.

COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

PRESIDENT.

His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

His Excellency Lt. General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G. C. B., C. I. E., V. C.
Honorable D. F. Carmichael, C. S.
" H. E. Sullivan.
" Patrick O'Sullivan, Advocate General.
" C. G. Master, Chief Secy. to Government.
" R. Davidson, C. S. I., 1st Member of the Bd. of Rev.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Honorable Goday Narayan Gajapati Rao.
" James George Coleman.
" Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.
" A. Sashia Sastri.
" Alexander Mackenzie.
" Tumalapalli Rama Rao, B. A., B. L.

SECRETARIAT.

PUBLIC &c. DEPARTMENT.

Hon'ble C. G. Master ... ...Chief Secretary.
C. D. Maclean Esquire, M. A. ...Under Secretary (*on deputation Board of Revenue.*)
G. S. Forbes, Esquire ... ...Acting do.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Davies, Esq., Barrister-at-Law...Assistant Secretary (*on dep.*)
E. S. Laffan Esq. ... .Acting do.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

E. F. Webster, Esquire ... ...Secretary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel James Michael, C. S. I. ...Secretary (*on furlough.*)
Col. Edward Lewis Hankin, S. C. ...Ag. do.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel R. H. Sankey, R. E., C. B. ... Secretary.
Lt. Col. Ross Thompson ... ... Under Secretary.
Colonel John Mullins, R. E. ... Joint Secretary Irrigation Branch.
A. S. Russell ... . Under Secretary Irrigation.
Lt. Col. J.H.M. Shaw-Stewart, R. E. ... Joint Secy. Railway Branch.
Captain Ambrose Awdry, R. N. ... Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor.
Major Almeric George Spencer ... Military do. do.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Honorable Sir Charles Arthur Turner, C. I. E. ... Kt. Chief Justice.
" L. C. Innes, C. S. ... ... Judge.
" J. R. Kindersley, Barrister-at-Law, C. S. do.
" James Kernan, M. A. & Q. C. do. ... do.
" T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B. L., C. I. E. ... do. Acting.

DISTRICT AND SESSION JUDGES.

C. G. Plumer, Esquire ... ... North Arcot (*on dep.*)
D. Buick, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
J. H. Nelson, Esquire ... ... South Arcot (*on special leave*)
J. F. Snaith, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
J. D. Goldingham, Esquire ... Bellary.
J. W. Best, Esquire ... ... South Canara (*on dep.*)
J. A. Davies, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
J. Hope, Esquire ... ... Chingleput.
H. Wigram, Esquire ... ... Coimbatore (*on other duty.*)
E. N. Overbury, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
J. Wallace, Esquire ... ... Cuddapah.
J. R. Daniel, Esquire ... ... Ganjam.
J. Kelsall, Esquire ... ... Godavari (*on furlo. Europe.*)
W. J. H. LeFanu, Esquire ... Do. Acting.
C. S. Crole, Esquire ... ... Kistna (*on dep.*)
S. T. McCarthy, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
G. D. Irvine, Esquire ... ... Kurnool.
P. P. Hutchins, Esquire ... ... Madura.
J. W. Reid, Esquire ... ... North Malabar (*on furlough.*)
T. Von D. Hardinge, Esquire ... Do. Acting.
F. H. Wilkinson, Esquire... ... South Malabar (*on dep.*)
E. Turner, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
B. Horsbrugh, Esquire ... ... Nellore (*on furlo. Europe.*)
R. R. Burrows, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
H. Wigram, Esquire ... ... Nilgiris (*on other duty.*)
E. N. Overbury, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
R. W. Barlow, Esquire ... ... Do. (*Addl. Sessions Judge.*)
J. F. Snaith, Esquire ... ... Salem (*on dep.*)
T. H. Wilkinson, Esquire ... Do. Acting.
H. Wigram, Esquire ... ... Do. (*Addl. Sessions Judge.*)
F. H. Woodroff, Esquire .. North Tanjore (*on furlough.*)
J. W. Best, Esquire ... ... Do. Acting.
G. A. Parker, Esquire ... .. South Tanjore.

J. C. Hughesdon, Esquire	...Tinnevelly.
F. Brandt, Esquire ...	...Trichinopoly.
S. T. McCarthy, Esquire ...	...Vizagapatam (*on deputation.*)
A. L. Lister, Esquire ...	... Do. Acting.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Hon'ble R. Davidson ...	...1st Member (*on Pri. leave.*)
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H. S. Thomas, Esq. F.L.S., F.Z.S.	...2nd Member.
W. S. Whiteside Esq. ...	...Acting 2nd Member.
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T. Raja Rethna Mudeliar...	.. Sherestadar (*on probation.*)

COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

W. D. Horsley Esq. ...	...Cuddapah.
W. S. Whiteside Esq. ...	...Tanjore (*on other duty.*)
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R. W. Barlow Esq... ...	...Nilgiris.
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C. S. Crole Esq.	...Acting.
W. Logan Esq.	...Malabar.
J. F. Price Esq.	...Chingleput.
J. G. Horsfall Esq... ...	...Kistna.
H. Sewell Esq.	...Trichinopoly.
A. Cruickshank Esq. ...	...South Arcot.
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W. J. H. LeFanu Esq. ...	...Acting.
C. D. Maclean Esq. ..	. Acting.
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A. J. B Atkinson Esq. ...	...Acting.
H. St. A. Goodrich Esq. ...	...Ganjam.
W. F. Grahame Esq. ...	...Anantapur (*on furlough.*)
N. A. Roupell Esq. ...	...Acting.
A. L. Lister Esq	...South Canara (*on other duty.*)
J. Sturrock Esq.	...Acting.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS
RAMA WURMAH,
KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EXALTED
ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,
MAHA RAJAH OF COCHIN.
Born 11th May 1835.
Ascended the Musnud 28th March 1864.

BROTHER OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness
VEERACARALA WURMAH,
Ellioh Rajah of Cochin.
Born 30th August 1846.

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah,
First Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th February 1850.

His Highness Rama Wurmah,
Second Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th January 1852.

His Highness Ravee Wurmah,
Third Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th November 1853.

His Highness Veeracarala Wurmah,
Fourth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 9th September 1854.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th October 1858.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th December 1861.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 5th December 1863.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 18th November 1865

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 20th June 1868.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th May 1872.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 18th December 1872.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.

First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd March 1874.

MOTHER OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd May 1814.

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1853.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st October 1859.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th June 1862.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1863.

Fifth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st March 1875.

Sixth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Cherria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran
His Highness' Second Sister.
Born 26th February 1870.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran,
Born 18th August 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF COCHIN.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

T. GOVINDA MENONE,

Dewan of Cochin.

A. Sankariah, B. A.	...Dewan Peishcar.
Madaven Ellayada	...Deputy Peishcar.
Francis Rice	...Secretary to the Dewan.
Rengappachariar...	...Dalwaye.
E. Ittoothra Warrier	...Huzur Sheristadar.
Uppathora Iyen	...Police Sheristadar.
P. A. Stevenage...	...Head Clerk.
Krishna Menone...	...Wallia Sumprethy.
Uluthra Warrier	...Head Rayasom.
Chukrapani Marar	...Commercial Accountant.
Ittoonny Ravee Punikar ...	...Treasurer.

(Subordinate to the Huzur are 7 Districts.)

R. White ... ...English Tutor to the Princes.

Police.

G. H. Gunther	...Superintendent of Police.
Holm Chund Lal... ...	...Hd. Qr. Insptr. (Temporary.)

High School, Ernacolum.

A. F. Sealy, M. A....	...Director of Education & Hd. Master.
H. Kendall	...Second Master.
Soobramania Iyen, B. A.	...Asst. do.

and Fourteen Assistant Masters.

District Schools.

S. Sivarama Pillay	...Master, Trichoor.
Tharain	... Do. Cunnencollum.
K. Srinivasa Row	... Do. Chittoor.
M. S. Krishna Iyer, Acting ...	... Do. Irinjalacodah.
Nilacanda Putter	... Do. Muttoncherry.

Huzur Registeration Office.

Shangoonny Manadiar	...Huzur Registrar.
T. C. Cochunny Menone ...	...Deputy do.

District Registrars.

G. Vencata Row...	...Cannianore.
P. Kittunny Menone	...Cochin.
G. Abraham	...Moogoondapooram.
M. Narayana Menone	...Trichoor.
Paramasura Iyen...	...Tallapilly.
Chundra Shekera Iyen	...Chittoor.

COURTS OF LAW.

—o—

Appeal Court of Law (At Ernacollum.)

V. Subramanya Pillay, B. L. ... ...1st Judge.
S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... .. 2nd Judge.
C Subba Raya Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ... .. 3rd Judge.
John Augustus ... ...Acting Registrar.

Zillah Court of Aujekamial (At Ernacollum.)

T. C. Poonen, B. A., Barrister-at-law ...Judge.

Zillah Court of Trichoor (At Trichoor.)

Turcovengadachariar, B. A. & B. L. ...Judge.

Munsiffs.

R. K. Venoata Row ... ...Ernacollum.
B. Fenn ... ...Chittoor.
A. Achutha Menone ... ...Wadakancherry.
Madava Iyen ... ...Eranjalicodah.
T. Rama Pishrody ... ...Trichoor.

Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Special Magistrate.

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrate for the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

H. W. Hudson.

Civil Officers at Out-Stations.

H. W. Hudson... ... ...Controller of Forests.
J. C. Kohlhoff ... ...Ag. Conservator.
J. Kohlhoff ... ...Supt. of Cardamom Hills.
John Carlos ... ...Clerk in charge of the Sircar Ports.
P. R. Bennett ... .. Superintendent of Teak Plantations.

Medical Department.

Surgeon Major W. H. Morgan.
Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

D. Gunther ... ...Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
R. P. Gunther ... ...Assistant Apothecary.

Vaccination.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

The Establishment consists of 5 Vaccinators & one Dy. Insptr.

Public Works Department.

H. W. Hudson, Engineer.

H. E. Augustus	...Head Accountant.
H. A. D'Mello	.. Supervisor.
C. W. Lafrenais	... Do.
Albert M. Gunther...	... Do.

Sircar Printing Press.

Francis Rice,

Secretary to the Dewan, ex-officio in charge of the Press.

Traveller's Bungalow.

From	*Eng. miles to*	
Ernacollum Caroopadanah ...	...	By back-water from Ernacollum to Caroopadanah.
Caroopad nah Caroovanoor ...	10½	On the high road from Cochin to Paulaghaut.
Trichoor	10	
Putticaud	8⅜	
Kakaad	14½	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor.
Bolinjamparah ...	...	On the high road from Paulghaut to Pula hy.
Wadakancherry ...	...	Do. do. from Trichoor to the Railway Station at Shoranore.
Wallanghy ...	...	Do do. from Paulghaut to the Nilliampathy Hills.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

Civil Authorities.

H. Subbaraiyer	...Subordinate Judge, Joint Magistrate, Registrar of Shipp'ng, and Examiner of Civil and Military Pensioners. [Court.
P. J. Itteyerah, B. A.	...Sheristadar & Nazir Subordinate Judge's
P. J. Kuryan...	...Head Clerk do. do.
Mark A. Platel	...Tahsildar, 2nd Class Magistrate, Marriage Registrar, & Officer in charge of the Jail.
V. Kannen Nayr	...Pleader.
R. Gayathri Pattar	... do.
D. R. Veigas...	... do.
Shrinivasa Ayyangar	... do.
H. M. Walker	... do.
K. Mani Mani...	... do.

Police Establishment.

T. J. Platel... ...	...Inspector of Police.
Joseph Eyles ...	...C. Head Constable.
Farid Khan... ...	...2nd Grade Constable in charge [Town Station.
Poken	...4th do.
Hadam Khan ...	...4th do.

Marine Department.

R. K. Gahan ..Port Officer, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Govt. Surveyor & Conservator of the Port of Cochin.

C. Roberts ... ... } Government Pilots.
Egesippo Pinto ... ... }

Customs Department.

Thomas Barboza ... ...Superintendent of Customs.
F. D'Cruz ... ...Assistant do. do.
C. C. Kannan Nair ... ...Head Clerk.

Medical Department.

Surgeon Major W. H. Morgan... ...Civil Surgeon.
S. Solomon ... ...Civil Dispensary.
L. D. Rozario, Civil Hospital Asst. ...Do.
Mrs. Grace V. Spooner,...Certificated Sick Nurse, and Diplomard [Midwife.

Telegraph Department.

G. A. Gosselin, Superintendent of Tels...Malabar Coast Divison.
E. Wallis, Assistant Superintendent ...Cochin Sub-Division.
S. O. Robertson, Tel. Master in charge...Cochin.
A. H. F. Prime Do. Do. ... Do.

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PART III.

Miscellaneous Matter.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombhum, 1010, (*9th March*, 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah, and Moonsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court, Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (*28th October*, 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of the Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August*, 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts;) and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Menum, 1025, (*12th March*, 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis*." [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 6th Coombhum, 1032, (*16th February*, 1856.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 2nd Edduvum, 1035 (*13th May*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Toolam, 1036, (*6th November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sudr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION II. —Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Dated 29th Toolam, 1038, (*13th November* 1862.)—Rules of Practice passed by the Sudr Court under Sec. 26 of Reg. I of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of Small Causes.

Enacted on the 27th Eddavum, 1039, (*7th June*, 1864.)—REGULATION I. —Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Carcadagum, 1039, (*13th August*, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Magarum, 1040, (*17th January*, 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen, and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Magarum, 1040, (*7th February*, 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Chittray, 1040, (*24th April*, 1865.)—REGULATION II. —To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Audy, 1040, (*26th July*, 1865.)—REGULATION III.— To provide for the Limitation of Suits.

Enacted on the 19th Avvany, 1041, (*2nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Amending the Regulation of 1036. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1037.]

Enacted on the 27th Chittray, 1041, (*8th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.— To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.].

Enacted on the 28th Audy, 1041, (*11th August*, 1866.)—REGULATION III. of 1041.—To provide for the admission of Approvers.

Enacted on the 29th Audy, 1042, (*12th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.— To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Audy, 1042, (*14th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION II.— To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)

Enacted on the 20th Puratasy, 1043, (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.— To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.

Enacted on the 4th Magarum, 1047, (*16th January*, 1872.)—REGULATION I. of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carcadagum 1047 (*16th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II. of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.

Enacted on the 4th Cunny 1049, (*18th September*, 1873.)—REGULATION I. of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 29th Toolam 1050. (*13th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I. of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Panguny 1051, *(3rd April* 1876, *)*—REGULATION I. of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1052, *(10th April,* 1877,*)*—REGULATION I. of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052, *(12th April,* 1877.) REGULATION II. of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom, 1052 *(1st July,* 1877 *)*—REGULATION III. of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I. of 1042, for the Registration of deeds.

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053. *(26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildars' tours on duty.

Enacted on the 23rd Magarom 1053. *(3rd February* 1878. *)*—REGULATION II. of 1053—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadakum 1054, *(17th July* 1879.)—REGULATION I. of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue.

Dated 30th Carkadakum 1054—RULES for registering Transfers of Property.

Enacted on the 31st Carkadakum 1054 *(14th August* 1879.) REGULATION II. of 1054—To prevent thefts of Coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Carkadakum 1054 *(15th August* 1879.) REGULATION III. of 1054—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. [*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 2nd Carkadakum 1055 *(15th July* 1880.*)*—REGULATION I. of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I. of 1056.

Enacted on the 12th Makaram 1056, *(25rd January* 1881.*)*—REGULATION I. of 1056.—Providing against trespass by Cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunum 1056 *(5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunum 1056, *(5th July* 1881.*)*—REGULATION III. of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadagom 1056, (*17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV. of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.

Enacted on the 27th Cunny 1057, *(11th October* 1881.*)*—REGULATION I. of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 7th Magaram, 1057, (*18th January,* 1882)—REGULATION II. of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making Provision for the better administration of justice in Travancore.

Enacted on the 14th Magaram 1057, *(25th January,* 1882.) REGULATION III. of 1057.—Destruction of useless records.

PROCLAMATION

By

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Koolasekhara Kireetapati Mannay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maha Rajah of Travancore, issued under date the 16th day of Edavom 1050 corresponding with the 28th May 1875.

WHEREAS, in communication with the Government of India, We have found it necessary to make special arrangements for the trial of European British Subjects, committing offences, in Our Territories :

1. We do hereby divest Our ordinary Criminal Courts of every grade of jurisdiction to try offences committed by European British Subjects, and do further declare that such Jurisdiction shall, from and after the date of this Proclamation, be exercised exclusively by Special Magistrates, being European British Subjects, whom We may from time to time appoint, such appointments being notified by the Dewan in Our Government Gazette.

2. Except where a separate territorial jurisdiction is assigned and notified in the Gazette, a European British Subject charged with the commission of an offence shall be tried by the Special Magistrate whose station is nearest to the scene of the offence, unless by Our authority the case is transferred to another Special Magistrate.

3. We are further pleased to confer the following powers upon such Special Magistrates : namely, power to pass on conviction any sentence not exceeding three months' imprisonment or fine up to one thousand British Rupees or both.

4. A Special Magistrate appointed under this Proclamation for the trial of European British Subjects shall not take cognizance of offences committed by other subjects unless he is also an ordinary Magistrate authorized by law to take cognizance of such cases.

5. In regard to committable cases, the enquiry and committal will proceed by virtue of appointments to be made and powers conferred by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

6. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be understood to prevent Our ordinary Courts of whatever grade taking cognizance as hitherto of cases of contempt of Court by whomsoever committed.

7. The special arrangements herein made are not intended to relieve Our ordinary Police and Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates acting as Police Officers, from the functions they have hitherto exercised as such, in respect of European British Subjects.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

By

His Highness Sree Padmanabha Dassa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Koolasekhara Kiritapati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India Maha Rajah of Travancore, issued under date the 22nd day of Thulam 1051 corresponding with the 6th November 1875.

WHEREAS, in communication with the Government of India, We have found it necessary to make arrangements for the hearing and disposal of appeals from the decisions of the Special Magistrates appointed under Our Proclamation dated the $\frac{\text{16th Edavom 1040}}{\text{28th May 1875}}$ and for revising their Proceedings, We do hereby constitute and appoint the Christian Judge for the time being of Our Sadr Court, being a European British Subject, to be Special Appellate Judge to hear and dispose of appeals from the decision of the Special Magistrates appointed under Our Proclamation above recited and to revise their Proceedings according to law, hereby conferring on him the necessary appellate Jurisdiction and the same punitive powers, as are conferred on Our Special Magistrates under the above Proclamation.

2. And whereas by Our said Proclamation, power was reserved to Our ordinary Courts of every grade to take cognizance of contempt of Court by whomsoever committed, which power it is necessary to define here so far as European British Subjects are concerned, We hereby direct that Our ordinary Courts aforesaid shall be competent to take cognizances of such cases of contempt only as are cognizable by *any* Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court in British India under Chapter XXXII of Act No. X of 1872 and subject to the Provisions of that Act in respect of procedure and punishment.

Cases of contempt of Court not falling within the above para and of which European British Subjects are accused shall be referred under the procedure indicated in the Act aforesaid to the proper Court having jurisdiction in the case.

SIGN MANUAL.

TRANSLATION OF A PROCLAMATION BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kritapati Mannay Sultan Maharaja Rajah Ramarajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung F. M. U. Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 3rd day of Madom 1057 corresponding with the 14th April 1882.

Whereas We find it expedient for the benefit and convenience of Our subjects to amend some of the Rules in force regarding the levying of fees on the transfer of Sirkar Pattom lands payable under Para 9 of Proclamation No. 274 dated 21st Edavom 1040 which enfranchised those lands and made them heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property; We are pleased to notify as follows :—

1. The fees payable on the transfer of Pattom-lands, shall hereafter be levied by the Registrar of Assurances to whom the document is presented for registration in the same manner as the registration fees.

2. Under this arragement, it is no longer necessary to prescribe a period for the payment of transfer fees on Sirkar Pattom lands, distinct from that prescribed for the presentation of documents for Registration, nor to maintain a separate scale of penalties. The time prescribed for the payment of the Pattom fees and the penalties provided for default under the Proclamation of the 21st Edavom 1040 are therefore hereby cancelled.

3. Fees on the transfer of Sirkar Pattom lands shall hereafter be levied according to the following scale.

	Fs.	F.
When the value of the interest transferred does not exceed	25	½
When it exceeds 25 Fans. but does not exceed	50	1
When it exceeds 50 Fans. but does not exceed	75	1½
When it exceeds 75 Fans. but does not exceed	100	2

and according to this scale for higher values.

4. The amount of consideration paid for the transfer of Pattom lands shall be expressly mentioned in the transfer deed and the exact tenure on which the land is held should also be correctly stated. If in any document the consideration is not separately stated, but is included in the price of other descriptions of lands, or buildings, comprised in the transfer deed, a separate memo stating the consideration for the Sirkar Pattom property embraced therein shall be presented to the Registrar under the signature of the presenter of the deed, and the registrar shall thereupon levy the transfer fee due on the amount specified in such memo. If the consideration for the Sirkar Pattom land transferred is not recited in the document and a separate memo as above required is not presented to the Registrar, the document shall be refused Registration.

5. Documents on which the transfer fee is not paid shall likewise be refused Registration.

6. All the provisions of the Regulations and Rules for the Registration of Assurances applicable to documents of which Registration is refused on account of the non-payment of the Registration fee shall likewise be applicable to documents refused under this Section.

7. Transfer fees levied on Sirkar Pattom documents refused Registration under the Registration Regulations or returned unregistered at the request of the parties who presented them, as well as all fees levied by mistake, or in excess of the prescribed amount, shall be duly returned.

8. Whoever executes or receives any transfer deed of any Pattom land, knowingly describing such land as held on other tenure than Pattom, with the intention of evading payment of the transfer fee, shall be liable to pay an amount equal to three times the ordinary fee or a larger amount at the discretion of Our Dewan, not exceeding five times the ordinary fee. All fees and penalties leviable under this Proclamation shall be recovered in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

9. It shall be competent to Our Dewan from time to time to make any arrangements not inconsistent with the provisions of this Proclamation or the provisions of the previous Proclamation and Rules still in force which may be necessary for the punctual recovery of the Pattom fees.

SIGN-MANUAL.

(True Translation)

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

REGULATION I OF $\frac{1056.}{1880\text{-}1881.}$

A Regulation relating to trespass by cattle, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th Makarom 1056 corresponding with the 23rd January 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide against injury by trespasses by cattle, it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Pounds shall be established at such places within the Town as the Magistrate, with the sanction of Government, from time to time directs.

2. The Magistrate shall with like sanction fix, and may from time to time alter the rates of charge for feeding and watering impounded cattle.

3. The Magistrate shall also appoint for each pound a pound-keeper.

4. Every pound-keeper appointed by the Magistrate may be suspended and removed by such Magistrate.

5. Every pound-keeper shall keep such registers and furnish such returns as the Government from time to time directs.

6. When cattle are brought to a pound, the pound-keeper shall enter in his register.

(1) the number and description of the animals,
(2) the day and hour and at which they were so brought,
(3) the name and residence of the seizer, and
(4) the name and residence of the owner, if known, and shall give the seizer or his agent a copy of the entry.

7. The pound-keeper shall take charge of, feed and water, the cattle until they are disposed of as hereinafter directed.

8. Every owner or occupier of any land or building, every person in charge of public roads, buildings and grounds, pleasure grounds, plantations, canals, drainage works, embankments and the like, and every officer of Police and of the Conservancy, may seize or cause to be seized any cattle doing damage to such roads, grounds, plantations, canals, drainage works, embankments, and the like, or the sides or slopes of such roads, canals, drainage works, or embankments, or found straying thereon, and shall take them without unnecessary delay to the nearest pound.

9. Any officer who releases cattle so seized without taking them to the pound shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with a fine not exceeding 200 Rupees or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or with both.

10. For every head of cattle impounded as aforesaid, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine according to the following scale.

	Rs.	chs.
Elephant...	2	,,
Camel or buffalo	,,	14
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	,,	7
Calf, ass or pig	,,	4
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	,,	2

11. All fines so levied shall be sent to the Magistrate.

12. A list of the fines and of the rates of charge for feeding and watering cattle shall be stuck up in a conspicuous place on or near to every pound.

13. If the owner of impounded cattle or his agent appear and claim the cattle, the pound-keeper shall deliver them to him on payment of the fines and charges incurred in respect of such cattle and on his signing a receipt for them in the register kept by the pound-keeper.

14. If the cattle be not claimed within 7 days from the date of their being impounded, the pound-keeper shall report the fact to the Town Sub-Magistrate, who shall thereupon stick up in a conspicuous part of his office a notice stating,

(1) the number and description of the cattle,
(2) the place where they were seized,
(3) the place where they are impounded,
and cause proclamation of the same to be made by beat of drum in the part of the Town nearest to the place of seizure.

15. If the cattle be not claimed within 7 days from the date of the notice, they shall be sold by public auction by the Town Sub-Magistrate.

16. If the owner or his agent appear and refuse to pay the said fines and expenses on the ground that the seizure was illegal and that the owner is about to make a complaint under Section 23 of this Regulation, then upon deposit of the fines and charges incurred in respect of the cattle, the cattle shall be delivered to him.

17. If the owner or his agent appear and refuse, or omit to pay or (in the case mentioned in Section 16) to deposit the said fines and expenses, the cattle or as many of them as may be necessary shall be sold by public auction, by such officer, at such place and time and subject to such conditions as are referred to in Sections 14 and 15.

18. The fines leviable and the expenses of feeding and watering together with the expenses of sale, if any, shall be deducted from the proceeds of the sale.

19. The remaining cattle and the balance of the purchase money, if any, shall be delivered to the owner or his agent together with an account showing,

(1) the number of cattle seized,
(2) the time during which they have been impounded,
(3) the amount of fines and charges incurred,
(4) the number of cattle sold,
(5) the proceeds of sale, and
(6) the manner in which those proceeds have been disposed of.

20. The owner or his agent shall give a receipt for the cattle delivered to him and for the balance of the purchase money, (if any), paid to him according to such account.

21. The proceeds of the sale after deducting the fines leviable and expenses of feeding and watering together with the expenses of sale, if any, shall be held in deposit and an account of the same forwarded to the Division Magistrate.

22. If the owner or his agent prefer and establish his claim to such proceeds within 3 months before the Magistrate, the money held in deposit shall be paid him ; but after the expiration of 3 months, the amount so deposited shall be carried to the credit of the Sirkar and no claim shall be admitted afterwards.

23. Any person whose cattle have been seized and detained under this Regulation may at any time, within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to the Magistrate.

24. The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. It may be either in writing or verbal. If it be verbal the substance of it shall be taken down in writing by the Magistrate.

25. If the Magistrate, on examining the complainant or his agent, sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against and make an enquiry into the case.

26. If the seizure be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant, for the loss caused by seizure and detention, reasonable compensation not exceeding one hundred Rupees to be made by the person who made the seizure together with all fines paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle; and if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release, and direct that the fines and expenses leviable under this Regulation shall be made by the person who made the seizure.

27. The compensation, fines and expenses mentioned in section 26 may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate.

28. No conservancy or Police officer or pound-keeper shall directly or indirectly purchase any cattle at a sale under this Regulation.

29. Whoever forcibly opposes the seizure of cattle liable to be seized under this Regulation, and whoever rescues the same after seizure, shall, on conviction before the Town Sub-Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or with fine not exceeding 50 Rupees or with both.

30. Any pound-keeper releasing or purchasing or delivering cattle contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, or omitting to provide any impounded cattle with sufficient food or water, shall, over and above any penalty to which he may be liable, be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with fine not exceeding 20 Rupees.

Such fines may be recovered by deductions from the pound-keeper's salary.

31. Nothing herein contained prohibits any person whose crops or other produce of land have been damaged by trespass of cattle from suing for compensation in any competent Court.

32. This Regulation and the Rules for the Conservancy of the Town and sanitation of Trevandrum sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th Alpasy 1053 may be extended to any other Town or place in Travancore by an order of Government.

REGULATION II OF 1056.

A Regulation to provide a Penal Law for Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 23rd Mithunum 1056, corresponding with the 5th July 1881.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a General Penal Law for Travancore, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

From and after the 1st day of Chingum 1057, Act XLV of 1860 in force in British India and known as the Indian Penal Code (excepting Chap. VII) and Act VI of 1864 also in force in British India and known as the Whipping Act shall *Mutatis Mutandis* come into force throughout Travancore:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall alter any customary Law exempting any class or classes of persons from any particular kind of punishment.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1056.

A Regulation to provide a Code of Criminal Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 23rd Mithunum 1056, corresponding with the 5th July 1881.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a uniform Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

From and after the 1st day of Chingum 1057, the Procedure in Our Courts of Criminal Judicature shall be regulated (as closely as may be) by the provisions of Act X of 1872 in force in British India and known as the Indian Criminal Procedure Code :

Provided that nothing therein contained shall warrant the trial by any Criminal Court of any offence with the aid of either jurors or assessors, unless Our Government by Notification published in the Official Gazette, shall direct that the trial of such offence before such Court shall be with the aid of jurors or assessors.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1056.

For the better Regulation of the Police in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 17th July 1881 corresponding with the 3rd Carcadagom 1056.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make the Police force throughout Our territories a more efficient instrument at the disposal of the Magistrate for the prevention and detection of crime, and for that purpose to reorganize it ; We are pleased to enact as follows :

Interpretation.

1. The following words and expressions in this Regulation shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction—(that is to say)

"Magistrate."

The word "Magistrate" shall include all persons exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate within their respective jurisdictions.

"Subordinate."

The word "Subordinate" as applied to Police functionaries shall mean the Assistant Superintendent.

"Police."

The word "Police" shall include all persons, by whatever name known, who exercise any Police functions throughout the Travancore territory.

"General Police District."

The expression "General Police District" shall embrace all parts of Our territories to which the operation of this Regulation shall be extended.

"Property."

The word "property" shall include any chattel, money or valuable security.

Number.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Gender.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Person. The word "person" shall include a company or corporation.

"Month." The word "month" shall mean the Malayalam month.

"Cattle." The word "cattle" shall, besides horned cattle, include elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine.

Superintendence vested in Government.

2. The Superintendence of the Police throughout the General Police District shall vest in and be exercised by Our Government, and, except as authorized by them under the provisions of this Regulation, no person, officer or Court shall be empowered to appoint, supersede or control any Police functionary, any Regulation or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Superintendent of Police, &c.

3. The administration of the Police throughout the General Police District shall be vested in an officer to be styled the Superintendent of Police for Travancore and in such subordinates as to Our Government shall seem fit, who shall from time to time be appointed by Our Government, and may be removed by the same authority, and who shall receive such salary as Our Government shall allow.

Powers of Police, &c.

4. All powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Regulation which up to the date of its coming into operation belong by law to the existing Police authorities shall be vested in the Police authorities appointed under this Regulation. Provided always that no Police functionary so appointed shall possess or exercise any judicial or revenue authority.

Constitution of force.

5. The entire Police establishment of the State shall for the purposes of this Regulation be deemed to be one Police Force and shall be formally enrolled, and shall consist of such number of officers and men, and shall be otherwise constituted in such manner, as shall be from time to time ordered by Our Government.

Superintendent to control force and make rules.

6. The Superintendent may, from time to time subject to the approval of Our Government, frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient relative to the general government and distribution of the force, the places of residence, the classification, rank and particular service of the members thereof; their inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries to be furnished to them; to the collecting and communicating intelligence and information; and all such other orders and rules relative to the said Police force as the said Superintendent shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect, and for rendering such force efficient in the discharge of all its duties.

Appointment and dismissal of Police Officers.

7. The appointment of all Police officers shall, under such rules as Our Government shall from time to time sanction, rest with the Superintendent of Police who may under such rules as aforesaid at any time dismiss, suspend or fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay any Police Officer whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or otherwise unfit for the same.

8. Every person so appointed shall receive on his enrolment a certificate (A) under the seal of the Superintendent, by virtue of which he shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Police Officer. Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it is suspended or dismissed or otherwise removed from employment in the Police force, and shall, together with all clothing, accoutrements, appointments and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, be immediately surrendered to his superior Officer or other person empowered to receive it.

Police Officers to receive certificates of Office.

9. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of Police, if he shall think fit, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof, to depute any additional number of Police officers to keep the peace at any place within the General Police District at the charge of the person making the application, but subject to the orders of the said Superintendent and for such time as he shall think fit; provided always that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made, on giving 30 days' notice in writing to the Superintendent to require that the officers so appointed shall be discontinued: such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional force from the expiration of such notice.

Additional Police Officers employed at cost of individuals.

10. Whenever any railway, canal or other public work or any mining operations other than those undertaken directly by the Government shall be carried on, or be in operation in any part of the country, and it shall appear to the Superintendent that the appointment of an additional Police force in such neighbourhood is rendered necessary by the behaviour or reasonable apprehension of the behaviour of the persons employed upon such work, it shall be lawful for the Superintendent, with the consent of the Government, to direct the employment of such additional force, and to maintain the same so long as such necessity shall continue; and to make orders from time to time upon the treasurer or other officer having the control or custody of the funds of any company carrying on such works for the payment of the extra force so rendered necessary as aforesaid.

Additional force in neighbourhood of railway and other works.

11. All monies paid in respect of such additional force as is mentioned in the two last preceding sections, shall be paid into a fund to be called "The General Police Fund," and shall be applied for the maintenance of the Police force under such orders as the Government may pass; and all sums of money payable under those Sections shall be recoverable by suit in any competent Court, or by distress and sale of the goods of the defaulter under the warrant of a Magistrate.

Payment for support of additional Police force.

12. When it shall appear that any tumult, riot or outrage has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended in any place, and that the ordinary Officers appointed for preserving the peace are not sufficient for its preservation, and for the protection of the inhabitants, and the security of property in such

Special Police Officers.

place, it shall be lawful for any Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector to apply to the nearest Magistrate to appoint so many of the public Servants or other residents of the neighbourhood, as such Police Officer may require, to act as special Police Officers for such time and in such manner as he shall deem necessary, and it shall be the duty of such Magistrate, should he consider such application to be reasonable, at once to comply therewith.

Powers of special Police Officers.

13. Every special Police Officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges and protection and be liable to all such duties and penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary Officers of Police.

Punishment for refusal to serve.

14. If any person being appointed a special Police Officer as aforesaid shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for such neglect, refusal or disobedience.

Police officers not to resign without leave or notice nor to take other employment.

15. No Police officer shall be at liberty to resign his office, or withdraw himself from the duties thereof, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the Superintendent; or unless he shall have given to the superior officer two months' notice in writing of his intention to do so. Nor shall any such Police officer engage in any employment or office whatever other than his duties under this regulation unless expressly permitted to do so in writing under the seal of the Superintendent.

Unlawful assumption of Police functions, personation of Police, &c.

16. From and after the passing of this Regulation every person not being, or having ceased to be a duly enrolled Police Officer, who shall unlawfully assume any function or power belonging to the Police, and who shall not forthwith deliver up his certificate and all the clothing, accoutrements and appointments, and other necessaries which may have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, or who shall have in his possession any distinctive article of the dress or appointment directed to be worn exclusively by the Police force, without being able to account satisfactorily for the possession thereof, or who shall put on the dress of any Police officer, or any dress designed to represent it or to be taken for it, or who shall otherwise personate the character or act the part of any Police officer for any purpose whatever, shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for any offence committed under the assumed character, be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months or both.

Duties of Police officers

17. Every Police officer shall, for all purposes in this Regulation contained, be considered to be always on duty and shall have the powers of a Police officer in every part of the General Police District. It shall be his duty to use his best endeavours and ability to prevent all crimes, offences and public nuisances; to preserve the peace; to apprehend disorderly and suspicious characters; to detect and bring offenders

to justice; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; and promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him.

No threat or promise to be offered.

18. No Police officer shall offer to any person arrested any inducement, by threat or promise or otherwise, to make any disclosure. But no Police officer shall prevent the person arrested, by caution or otherwise, from making any disclosure which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

Penalties for neglect of duty, &c.

19. Every Police officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach of any lawful orders and regulation not punishable under Section 7 of this Regulation, or who shall cease to perform the duties of his office without leave, or without having given two months' notice as provided by this enactment, or engage without authority in any employment other than his Police duty, or who shall maliciously and without probable cause prefer any false, vexatious or frivolous charge or information against any individual, or who shall knowingly and wilfully and with evil intent exceed his powers; or shall be guilty of any wilful and culpable neglect of duty in not bringing any person who shall be in his custody without a warrant before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours or without unnecessary delay; or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or both.

Penalty for receiving unauthorized fees, &c.

20. Any Police officer who shall, on any pretext, or under any circumstances, directly or indirectly, collect or receive any fee, gratuity, diet money, allowance or recompense, other than he may be duly authorized by the Superintendent or other officer acting under his order to collect or receive, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding six months' pay, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding six months, or both.

Penalty for extortion, &c.

21. Any Police officer who shall directly or indirectly extort, exact, seek or obtain any bribe, perquisite or unauthorized reward or consideration, by any illegal threat or pretence, for doing or omitting or delaying to do any act which it may be his duty to do or to cause to be done, or for withholding or delaying any information which he is bound to afford or to communicate; or who shall attempt to commit any of the offences above said; or shall be guilty of cowardice, shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding twelve months' pay, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding twelve months, or both. Provided always that nothing in the three last preceding Sections shall be deemed to preclude the Magistrate from committing for trial any cases of this nature too serious for his cognizance.

Committal by Magistrate of serious cases.

22. If any person shall assault or resist any Police officer in the execution of his duty, or shall aid or incite any other person so to do, or shall maliciously and without probable cause prefer any false or frivolous charge against any Police officer, such person shall, on conviction of such offence before any Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or both.

Penalty for offences against Police officer.

23. Any person who in any street, road, thoroughfare, or passage, within the limits of any town, commits any of the following offences, to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk of damage of the residents and passengers, shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days and it shall be lawful for any police officer to take into custody without warrant, any person who within view commits any such offence.

Penalty for certain offences within limits of towns.

Power to arrest without warrant.

First. Any person who shall slaughter any cattle or clean any carcase in the streets; any person riding or driving any cattle recklessly and furiously or training or breaking any horse or other cattle on or near any public road, to the danger of the passers:

Slaughtering cattle, furious riding &c.

Second. Any person who wantonly or cruelly abuses or tortures any animal.

Cruelty to animals.

Third. Any person who shall keep any cattle, or conveyance of any kind, standing in any road or street longer than is required for loading or unloading, or for taking up or setting down passengers, or who shall leave any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public:

Obstructing passengers.

Fourth. Any person exposing goods for sale on the road so as to obstruct passengers:

Exposing goods for sale on road.

Fifth. Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish or any stones or building materials; or who constructs any pial, cowshed, stable or the like within the bounds of any thoroughfare, or who causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung heap or the like into the street:

Throwing dirt into street.

Sixth. Any person found in any thoroughfare drunk and riotous or incapable of taking care of himself:

Being found drunk in thoroughfare.

Seventh. Any person who willfully and indecently exposes his person or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by casing himself in or by the side of or near any public street or thoroughfare, or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir, not being a place set apart for that purpose:

Indecent exposure of person.

Eighth. Any person who neglects to fence in or duly to protect any well, tank or other dangerous place or structure:

Neglect to protect dangerous places.

24. The Superintendent and superior officers of Police may, as occasion requires and under the orders of the Magistrate, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets or thoroughfares; prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which such processions may pass; keep order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghâuts and landing places and all other places of public resort; and prevent obstructions on the occasion of such assemblies and processions and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship, and in any case when the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, ghâuts, or landing places may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed; they may also regulate the use of music in the streets on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies; and may direct all crowds of twelve or more persons to disperse, when they have reason to apprehend any breach of the peace; and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued as aforesaid, or violating the conditions of such license shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Regulation of public processions &c. and of carriages and persons at places of public resort.

Regulation of use of Music in streets.

25. In all cases of convictions under this Regulation, the Magistrate trying the case shall be restrained within the limits of his ordinary Jurisdiction as to the amount of fine or imprisonment he may inflict.

Jurisdiction.

26. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted for any offence made punishable on conviction by this Regulation; or to prevent any person from being liable under any other law or Regulation to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Regulation. Provided always that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Liability to prosecution for higher penalties.

Provisio.

27. All fines, forfeitures or penalties imposed and all sums of money recoverable under the authority of this Regulation for offences punishable by a Magistrate may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the property of the offender within the limits of jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place, by warrant under the hand of the Magistrate who made the order.

Levy of fines, &c.

28. In case any fine, forfeiture, or penalty shall not be forthwith paid, the Magistrate may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to the warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress.

Offender may be detained or compelled to give security, if fine, &c. be not forthwith paid.

29. If upon the return of such warrant it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by the confession of the offender or otherwise that he has not sufficient property

When offender may be imprisoned.

whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, the Magistrate may, by warrant under his hand, commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned according to the discretion of the Magistrate, for any term not exceeding two calendar months when the amount of fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Limitation of action.

30. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for anything done or intended to be done, under the provisions of this Regulation, or under the general Police powers hereby given shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant or to the Superintendent or other superior officer of the district in which the act was committed one month at least before the commencement of the action; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action is brought or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action is brought by or on behalf of the defendant; and though a decree shall be given for the Plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action: provided always that no action shall in any case lie where such officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

Notice.

Recovery by plaintiff.

Costs.

Bar to action.

Plea that act was done under warrant.

31. When any action, prosecution or proceeding shall be brought against any Police officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate; and such plea shall be proved by the production of a warrant directing the act and purporting to be signed by a Magistrate. And the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favour, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate. And no proof of the signature of such official shall be necessary unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine; provided always that any remedy which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant shall remain entire.

Decree for Defendant.

Proof of signature.

Saving of remedy against issuer of warrant.

Operation of Regulation.

32. This Regulation shall take effect in any and every such taluq in Our territories as Our Government shall appoint by notification published in the Official Gazette.

SIGN MANUAL.

FORM A.

A. B. has been appointed a member of the Police force under Regulation IV of 1866 and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Police officer.

REGULATION I OF 1057.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Zillah and Munsiff's Courts, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 27th Cunny 1057, *corresponding with the* 11*th October* 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts of Travancore, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

PART I. PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called, "The Travancore Civil Courts Regulation, 1057" and shall come into force on the sixteenth day of Arpasi 1057.

Repeal.

2. On and after the said sixteenth day of Arpasi 1057, the Regulations mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the 3rd column thereof.

PART II.

Establishment and Constitution of Zillah and Munsiffs' Courts.

Number of Zillah Courts.

3. The number of Zillah Courts to be established or continued under this Regulation, shall be fixed and may, from time to time, be altered by Our Government.

Number of Zillah Judges.

The number of Judges in each Zillah Court shall be fixed, and may, from time to time, be altered by Our Government.

Distribution of work if more than one Judge.

Where there are more Judges than one, the business of the Zillah Court shall be regulated by the Sadr Court.

Number of Munsiffs.

4. The number of Munsiffs to be appointed under this Regulation, shall be fixed, and may, from time to time, be altered by Our Government.

Courts' locality.

5. The place at which any Court under this Regulation shall be held may be fixed, and may, from time to time, be altered by Our Government.

Appointment to vacancy in Office of Zillah Judge or Munsiff to be notified in the Gazette.

6. Every appointment of every Zillah Judge and Munsiff shall be notified in the Gazette.

Seal of Court.

7. Every Court under this Regulation shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as are for the time being prescribed by Our Government.

PART III. JURISDICTION.

Local limits of jurisdiction of Zillah Court or Munsiff.

8. Our Government shall fix, and may, from time to time, vary, the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Zillah Court or Munsiff under this Regulation.

The present local limits of every Zillah Court or Munsiff shall be deemed to have been fixed under this Regulation.

Jurisdiction of Zillah Court in Original suits.

9. The jurisdiction of a Zillah Court extends, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure (Regulation II of 1037), to all original suits and proceedings of a Civil nature.

Jurisdiction of Munsiff.

The jurisdiction of a Munsiff extends, subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, to all like suits and proceedings, of which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed five hundred Rupees, provided that a Munsiff shall not take cognizance of any suit to which the Sirkar may be a party.

Small cause Jurisdiction of Munsiffs.

10. The decision of a Munsiff shall, in all suits and proceedings, in which the value does not exceed Twenty Rupees, and in which no right or title to immoveable property is involved, be final, subject however to revision as provided for in Regulation II of 1041.

Final appellate jurisdiction of Zillah Court.

11. The decision of the Zillah Court shall, in all appeals from suits for money or other personal property, the value whereof shall not exceed Rupees fifty, be final, subject, however, to revision as provided for in Regulation II of 1041.

Small cause procedure.

12. In original suits and appeals falling under Sections 10 and 11 the following procedure shall be observed.

(a) The summons shall, in all cases, be issued for the final disposal of the suit.

(b) The Defendant shall state his defence orally or in writing if he so chooses. The Court shall in the former case record the substance of the statement in its own hand-writing, and no written statement, other than the plaint and defence, shall be received from any party to the suit, unless required by a written order of the Court, setting forth the reasons.

(c) The Judgment need not contain more than the points for determination and the decision thereupon, and the decree shall bear the date on which judgment is pronounced and shall state the amount adjudged to be paid, and by and to whom payable and shall be signed by the Judge and sealed with the seal of the Court.

(d) No decree shall be executed against immoveable property unless the decree-holder shall satisfy the Court that the judgment-debtor is possessed of no personal property which can be proceeded against.

In all cases in which the Court shall allow execution against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, it shall record in its own hand-writing its reasons for doing so, and in no case shall such execution be allowed, unless the decree-holder shall support his application by a verified statement, as is provided for in the case of plaints under Section 24 of Regulation II of 1037.

(e) The fees chargeable under clauses 9 and 10 of schedule No. II appended to Regulation II of 1053 shall not be charged in suits falling under this section.

Appeals from decisions of Zillah Courts.

13. Regular or special appeals shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie from the decrees and orders of a Zillah Court to the Sadr Court.

Appeals from decrees of Munsiffs.

Appeals from the decrees and orders of Munsiffs shall, when such appeals are allowed by law, lie to the Zillah Court.

Valuation of suits for certain lands.

14. When the subject matter of any suit or proceeding is land, held under unsaleable and untransferable tenures, denominated Ademah, Anubhogum, Terumugom, Teruvadayalam and the like, whereof the annual produce does not exceed fifty Rupees—ten times the value of the annual produce shall be the value for the purposes of the jurisdiction conferred by this Regulation.

Power to require witness or party to make oath or affirmation.

15. Every Court under this Regulation may require a witness or party to any suit or other proceeding pending in such Court to make such oath or affirmation as may be prescribed by the law or usage for the time being in force.

Law administered by Court to Natives.

16. Where in any suit or proceeding, it is necessary for any Court under this Regulation to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage, or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

(a) the Mahomedan law in cases where the parties are Mahomedans, and the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus, or,

(b) any custom (if such there be) having the force of law and governing the parties or property concerned,

shall form the rule of decision, unless such law or custom has, by legislative enactment, been altered or abolished.

(c) In cases where no specific rule exists the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

17. No Zillah Judge or Munsiff shall try any suit to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit.

Judges not to try suits in which they are interested.

No Zillah Judge shall try any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself in another capacity.

Not appeals from decrees passed in other capacities.

When any such suit, proceeding or appeal comes before any such officer, he shall report the circumstances to the Court to which he is immediately subordinate.

Mode of disposing of such suits and appeals.

The superior Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, Regulation II of 1037, Section 5.

SIGN MANUAL.

Schedule of Regulations repealed.

No. and year of Regulation.	Title.	To what extent repealed.
(1) Regulation I of 1010.	Extending powers of Munsiffs and defining their Jurisdiction.....	The whole except Sec. 7, cl 5 of Sec. 17 & cl. 3 of Sec. 21.
(2) do. II of do.	Authorising Munsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for adjudication of Civil suits &c.	The whole.
(3) do. III of do.	Empowering Munsiffs to execute decrees on decisions of Appeal, Zillah and Munsiff Courts and Punchayets.....	The whole except cl. 4 Sec. 13.
(4) do. IV of do.	Extending Jurisdiction of Zillah Judges	The whole except Secs. 13, 21 and 22.
(5) do. I of 1025.	Reducing No. of Munsiffs, relieving them of execution of decrees of Appeal & Zillah Courts & regulating the issue of stamped cadjans.	The whole.
(6) do. II of do.	Regarding suits in Forma Pauperis	The whole.
(7) do. I of 1037.	Reconstituting Appeal Court, Zillah Civil and Criminal Courts	Secs. 1 to 4 & 22 to 27 both inclusive.
(8) do. I of 1041.	Amending Regulation I of 1037 ...	The whole.
(9) do. II of do.	Providing for revision of Jurisdiction of Munsiffs in Travancore ..	Secs. 1, 3, 10, 11 & 12.
(10) do. I of 1049.	Establishing a Zillah Court at Alwaye	The whole.

REGULATION II OF 1057.

A Regulation for reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of justice in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 7th Magarom 1057, corresponding with the 18th January 1882.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the better administration of justice in Travancore and for that purpose to re-constitute Our Chief Court of judicature and establish a Court for the disposal of appeals to Us, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be cited as "The Travancore High Court Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 7th day of Magarom 1057.

Enactment repealed.

2. Regulation III of 1054 is hereby repealed.

PART II.

CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE HIGH COURT.

High Court.

3. Our Chief Court of judicature shall be designated the High Court of Travancore and shall exercise all the powers and appellate jurisdiction heretofore vested in the Sadr Court, save as provided by this Regulation.

Number of Judges. Pandit.

4. The High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges; and a Pandit shall, as at present, be attached to it.

Declaration to be made by the Judges.

5. The Chief Justice and every Judge who shall from time to time be appointed to the said High Court, previously to entering upon the execution of the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe the following declaration before any one of the Judges of the High Court:—

"I A. B. appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court of Travancore do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office, to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment."

Seal.

6. The said High Court shall have and use as occasion may require a seal bearing the device of Our Royal Arms with a label surrounding the same, with this inscription, "The Seal of the High Court of Travancore." The seal shall be in the custody of the Chief Justice.

7. The High Court is empowered to approve, admit and enrol such and so many Advocates and Vakeels as the said Court shall deem proper, and to make rules, subject to the approval of Government, for the qualification and admission of suitable persons as Advocates or Vakeels in the several grades of Courts and shall be empowered to remove or to suspend from practice on reasonable cause any of the said Advocates or Vakeels.

Powers of the High Court to admit Vakeels and Advocates and to make rules for their admission.

8. A single Judge of our High Court is invested with the following powers;—viz:—

Powers of a single Judge.

(1) To call for information from the Lower Courts regarding cases on their files with a view to superintend their working, and to correct errors of law or practice;
(2) To revise Calendars and other Returns in Criminal Cases; and
(3) To examine the Returns submitted by the Civil Courts.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for such Judge to refer any question of law for the decision of a Division Bench or to a Court consisting of not less than three Judges.

9. It shall be competent to such Judge of the High Court as we shall from time to time nominate for the purpose, to visit the Courts subordinate to Our said High Court, to correct errors of procedure and practice, to bring to the notice of Government through the High Court the requirements of the different Courts in respect of buildings, jails, furniture, and custody and arrangement of records, and generally to examine and report on the working of the Lower Courts.

Inspection by a single Judge.

10. The conduct of business in the High Court shall be regulated by the Chief Justice. In his absence, his duties shall devolve on the senior Puisne Judge present.

Powers of Chief Justice.

11. Division Benches consisting of two Judges of the High Court are empowered:—

Powers of Division Benches of 2 Judges.

(1) To hear and determine all appeals, civil and criminal, preferred from the decrees, orders or sentences of Our Zillah and Sessions Courts, where the same are allowed by law;
(2) To transfer Civil or Criminal cases from one Court to another;
(3) To dispose of references in small cause cases; and
(4) To pass orders on references made by Sessions Judges and Magistrates under Regulation III of 1056.

Provided always that in disposing of references or passing orders under clauses 3 and 4 it shall be competent to the Judges of a Division Bench to refer any question of law to a full Bench for decision.

12. In Criminal cases, if the two Judges forming a Division Bench agree as to the order or sentence to be passed, their decision shall be final.

Criminal cases.

But, if they disagree, they shall refer the matter for the decision of another Judge and the decision of the majority shall prevail.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Judges forming a Di isi n Bench in any case of a novel or special character, or involving any important point of law, to refer it to a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges whose decision shall likewise be final, and

Provided also that if the sentence or order passed be one of death or life imprisonment it shall be subject to Our confirmation.

13. In Civil Cases, when the Judges forming a Divivision Bench agree, an appeal shall lie to Us from their decree or order under the provisions hereinafter prescribed in that b half.

Civil cases.

But, if they disagree, and the case is one which would otherwise be appe lable to Us under this Regulation, they shall record their opinions and direct that the case be referred for disposal by a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges from whose decision there shall be no further appeal.

In all other cases where there is a difference of opinion between the two Judges forming a Division Be ch, they shall refer the case to a third Judge and the decision of the majority shall be final. Provided that it shall be competent to the Judges forming a Division Bench in any case of a novel or special character or involving an important point of law to refer it to a full Bench consisting of all the five Judges whose decision shall likewise be final.

14. When it is necessary to issue general rules and circular orders for the guidance of the subordinate Courts, such rules and circulars shall be signed by not less than three Judges.

Rules and Circulars to be signed by not less than 3 Judges.

Part III.

APPEALS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

15. Subject to the provisions contained in this Regulation in that behalf, an appeal shall lie to Us from all final decrees or orders passed by a bench of two Judges under clause I Section 13 of this Regulation, and such appeal shall be referred to the remaining three Judges of the High Court who shall form a Judicial Committee for the purpose of hearing and determining such appeal.

Appeals to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

16. The said Judicial Committee shall have and use as occasion requires a seal bearing the device of the Royal Arms of Travancore with a label surrounding the same with this inscription "Seal of the Royal Court of Final Appeal, Travancore."

Seal of the Judicial Committee.

17. In the cases appealable to Us under Section 15 of this Regulation, the amount or value of the subject matter of the suit in the Court of first instance must be five thousand Rupees or upwards, and the amount or value of the matter in dispute on appeal to Us must be the same sum or upwards; or the decree or order must involve directly or indirectly some claim or question to, or respecting property of like amount or value; and the appeal must involve some substantial question of law if the decree or order appealed from affirms the decision of the Court immediately below the Court passing the decree or order.

Value of subject matter.

18. Whoever desires to appeal under Section 15 of this Regulation to Us, shall apply by a petition to the Judicial Committee.

Petition of appeal to Judicial Committee.

19. The fee payable on such petition shall be that prescribed for memoranda of appeals under Regulation II of 1053, the provisions of which Regulation apply to proceedings before the Judical Committee.

Fee on Petition.

20. Such applications must ordinarily be made within 90 days from the date of such decree or order. But if that period expires when the High Court is closed, the application shall be made on the day that the Court reopens.

Time for application.

21. When the application is received, the applicant shall within 90 days from the date of the decree or order complained of or within 45 days from the admission of the application, whichever is the later date.

Security and deposit required.

(a) give security for the costs of the Respondent;
(b) deposit the amount required to defray the expense of translating, printing, transcribing and indexing a correct copy of the whole record; except
(1) papers which the parties agree to exclude,
(2) accounts or portions of accounts which the officer empowered by the Judicial committee for that purpose considers unnecessary, and which the parties have not especially asked to be included, and,
(3) such other documents as the Judicial Committee may direct to be excluded.

Admission of Appeal & procedure thereon.

22. When such deposit is made, the Judicial Committee, shall

(a) declare the appeal admitted,
(b) give notice thereof to the Respondent, and
(c) fix a day for hearing of the appeal.

Proceedings pending appeal.

23. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal to Us, the decree or order appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced unless the Judicial Committee otherwise directs.

But the Committee may, if it thinks fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit or otherwise appearing to the Committee,

(a) impound any movable property in dispute or any part thereof, or
(b) allow the decree or order appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the Respondent as the Committee thinks fit for the due performance of any order which shall be made by the Committee on the appeal, or
(c) stay the execution of the decree or order appealed against, taking such security from the Appellant as the Court thinks fit for the due performance of the decree appealed against or of any order made under the appeal, or
(d) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions, or give such other directions respecting the subject-matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Explanation. For the purposes of Sections 21, 22 and 23, the term "Judicial Committee" shall mean all or such of the members thereof as are present.

Register of appeals.

24. All appeals to Us shall be entered in a Register to be kept for that purpose and shall be numbered consecutively.

Procedure.

25. In the disposal of appeals before them, the Judicial Committee shall be guided as to procedure (as far as may be) by the provisions of the law for the time being as to appeals in the High Court.

Submission for confirmation.

26. When the appeal has been heard by the Judicial Committee, they shall, either then, or if judgment be reserved, on some future day, record their judgment and pass a decree, and such judgment and decree shall, with a copy of the record, be forwarded to the Dewan who shall submit the same to Us in order that the decree may be confirmed under Our Sign Manual.

Procedure to enforce order.

27. Whoever desires to enforce or obtain execution of any decree or order passed on appeal to Us shall apply to the High Court by petition accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in such appeal and sought to be enforced.

The High Court shall transmit the decree or order passed in appeal to the Court which passed the first decree or orde appealed from, and shall give such directions as may be required for the enforcement or execution of the same; and the Court to which the said order is so transmitted shall enforce and execute it accordingly in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decree or order.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

28. The orders made by the Court which enforces or executes Our decree or order relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner, and subject to the same rules as the orders of such Court relating to the enforcement and execution of its own decree or order.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1057.

A Regulation to authorize the destruction of useless records passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 25th January 1882.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the destruction or other disposal of useless records, books and papers in Courts and Revenue offices, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

I The Dewan may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal, by destruction or otherwise, of such records, books and papers belonging to, or being in the custody of, the Revenue Courts and other offices, as he may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

II. The High Court may from time to time make rules respecting the disposal by destruction or otherwise of such records, books and papers belonging to, or being in the custody of, the High Court, or the Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction subordinate to it, as the High Court may consider useless or unworthy of being permanently preserved.

III. Quarterly lists showing the number and description of the old and useless records so destroyed by order of the Dewan and of the High Court shall be furnished by them to the Palace.

IV. All rules made under this Regulation shall after being confirmed by Our Government be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law.

V. No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against any person for the disposal by destruction or otherwise of any records, books, or papers in accordance with any such rules as aforesaid.

VI. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the destruction of any document which under the provisions of any law for the time being in force is to be kept and maintained.

VII. This Regulation shall come into force at once.

SIGN MANUAL.

NOTIFICATION REGARDING

NIRUTHAL LANDS.

Published under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah dated the 20th November 1881.

Niruthal lands or lands abandoned by the holders and struck off the public accounts, when again brought under the plough without the permission of Government, are now either sold by auction to the highest bidder or granted to the ryot who has cultivated them on payment of a fluctuating money consideration varying from 20 to 40 times the annual assessment on the land; the exact amount being determined in each case on the report of the subordinate revenue officials. Under the operation of this rule, a poor ryot who has reclaimed a piece of abandoned land at great labor and expense in the hope of obtaining a living finds the fruits of his labour taken away from him as they are ready to hand and sold to another; or, if he succeeds as he sometimes does after a deal of correspondence, in getting the option given to him of buying the land himself, he finds himself called upon to pay for it a price out of all proportion to its value in the open market. This system so destructive of all confidence in the Sirkar and repressive of agricultural industry, operates to keep out of cultivation a large extent of land which under different treatment might be made to add to the resources of the ryot and the State.

His Highness' Government therefore resolve, in supersession of the present rules relating to Niruthal lands, to direct that all such lands when cultivated by a ryot shall no longer be sold by auction, but shall be entered in his name in the public accounts at the full assessment on payment of a premium of ten fanams per parah if the land is rice land, and five times the annual assessment if it is garden land.

The demand of Government being thus defined and limited, it is hoped that the encouragement afforded will result in the extended cultivation of Niruthal lands.

V. RAMIENGAR,

DEWAN.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
16th January 1882.

RULES FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL TREVANDRUM.

Sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 25th July 1892 / 11th Karkadagom 1 67.

THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE JAIL.

1. The charge of the Central Jail shall be assigned to an officer especially selected and appointed by Government, who shall be styled Superintendent of the Central Jail.

2. The officer in charge of the Jail shall appoint persons to all subordinate offices of the Criminal or Civil Jail and may remove such persons for misconduct, incapacity or other sufficient cause, subject, in the case of the Jailor, to the previous sanction of the Government.

3. An appeal from an order of dismissal passed by the officer in charge of the Jail shall lie to the Government.

4. The executive management of the Jail in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labor, expenditure, punishment and control generally, shall be vested in the officer in charge of the Jail, subject to the orders and authority of the Government and in accordance with these rules.

5. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Jail to keep a record of all cases of punishments inflicted by him, in conformity with the rules for the enforcement of discipline in Jails.

6. The officer in charge of the Jail shall correspond in all matters connected with the Jail, not of a strictly judicial character with the Government and shall submit monthly a return of all Departments of the Jail under his charge, in the forms prescribed, and bills of all expenditure, with proper vouchers for audit. He shall report from time to time, as they occur, all escapes and recaptures and all outbreaks of epidemic disease, with the measures taken to arrest their progress. He shall, once every quarter, inspect all stock, and other property in his charge and submit a report of the same to the Government. The officer in charge of the Jail shall be held responsible for all Jail property and for all monies and stores received at the Jail.

7. The officer in charge of the Jail shall, as far as possible, transact all business connected with the Jail within the Jail precincts. He shall not, except in case of necessity require the attendance of the Jailor beyond the Jail limits.

8. No stranger shall be permitted to visit a Jail, for any purpose whatever, without a written order, signed by the officer in charge or unless accompanied by an official visitor or the officer in charge of the Jail.

9. The Superintendent and the officer in Medical charge shall meet at the Jail not seldomer than once a week, and shall inspect the Jail together.

10. These inspections may take place on any day but Sunday.

Section II.

Jailor.

11. The Jailor shall be under the immediate orders of the officer in charge of the Jail and shall obey all orders given to him by that officer, to whom he shall submit a daily report of every department of the Jail under his charge.

12. He shall visit every ward and yard and see every prisoner and inspect every cell once at least in every twenty-four hours.

13. The Jailor shall see the rations weighed and served out to the cooks. He shall likewise take care that the food is properly cooked and served at the proper hour to the several messes, which shall be regulated by him subject to the orders of the officer in charge of the Jail. He shall daily see that the scales and weights are corrected and in good order, and that the proper quantity of food, as laid down in the regulations on the subject, is issued.

14. He shall be careful that no forbidden indulgences find admission into the Jail, and that no unauthorized correspondence is taken in or out.

15. He shall see that the prisoners are cleanly in their persons and clothes, that they have the regulated amount of clothing and no more, that their clothing and bedding are properly aired every morning and folded and arranged in the place assigned to each prisoner.

16. He shall at once remove opium, and other forbidden articles found in the possession of prisoners and shall report those in whose possession they are found to the officer in charge of the Jail for punishment.

17. All money, clothing, metal vessels and other articles of property taken from prisoners shall be entered in a special register that shall be provided for the purpose. They shall be carefully kept for restoration to the prisoner on his release, or be otherwise disposed of as may be directed in writing by the officer in charge of the Jail.

18. The Jailor shall not himself smoke, nor permit any other subordinate officer of the Jail to smoke in any part of

the Jail, at any time, whether on duty or otherwise. This rule applies also to all guards, whether on duty or otherwise.

19. He shall be present at the opening of the wards and mustering of the prisoners on the morning of each day, and shall likewise be present at the locking up at night: shall see that every prisoner is present and, after locking up, shall hand over the keys to the officer of the guard on duty for the night. The wards shall be opened at 5–30 A. M. and closed at 6 P. M. throughout the year.

20. The wards shall be thoroughly cleansed and purified the moment the prisoners turn out in the morning at which time also the latrines, urinals, yards, cells, and all other parts of the Jail shall be swept and cleansed.

21. The Jailor must impress upon his subordinates the necessity of maintaining a calm demeanour with the prisoners, and of carefully guarding against irritability, whatever provocation they may receive. He must see that they never argue with prisoners, nor threaten them with punishment, nor strike them, except in self-defence or to prevent escape or personal injury to another person, that they never address violent or unbecoming language to them, that they never call them improper names, nor taunt them by any allusions to their situation or previous character, and that they indulge in no terms of abuse of any description. Prisoners are to be addressed by their proper names or by numbers only.

22. The Jailor must impress upon his subordinates that they must avoid all wrangling or altercation with each other, and must cordially co-operate in support of the general discipline and good order of the Jail. In all cases of dispute between subordinate officers, as to any matter connected with their duties, appeal must be made to the officer in charge of the Jail; all complaints by one subordinate officer or servant against another must be made within 12 hours of the occurrence complained of, or they will not be received and if it shall be found that such complaints are frivolous or vexatious or arose from a spirit of ill-feeling, malice or revenge, they must be entered in the officers' misconduct book and be taken into account when the claims of the subordinate officer or servant to promotion on the occurrence of a vacancy are considered.

23. All subordinate officers of the jail shall be under the immediate personal control of the jailor whose orders they shall obey implicitly.

24. On the appointment of a jailor, the officer in charge of the jail shall, in a written order bearing his signature, prescribe to the said jailor the number and description of books to be kept by him, in order to secure a full and correct account of all monies expended by, and all stock in the custody of, the aforesaid jailor. These books shall be inspected daily and signed by the officer in charge of the jail. The jailor shall not expend any money belonging to the Government or use any of the stores in his charge, except on the written order of the officer in charge of the jail, for other than strictly public purposes connected with the jail.

25. On every occasion in which a jailor shall apply for an advance, he shall submit with his application an account, under his signature, showing how the last advance made to him has been disposed of, and the officer in charge of the jail shall satisfy himself that this account is correct before he gives the order for a further advance, countersigning the account as evidence of its correctness. These accounts shall be filed in the records of the jail. When a jailor resigns, is discharged, suspended, or otherwise quits his appointment, he shall be required, in making over charge to his successor to give a detailed account of all property, stores &c. in his hands and to furnish a balance sheet which shall be kept in the jail records, a copy being furnished to his (the jailor's) successor. The officer in charge of the jail shall satisfy himself that the account thus rendered is correct in every respect, and shall give a no-demand certificate to every such jailor on quitting his appointment.

26. When a change of officer in charge of the jail takes place, the relieved officer, in making over charge of his duties, shall satisfy the officer who relieves him, of the correctness of the jail accounts in all particulars as above set forth. Should he be unable to do so, his responsibility in the matter shall not cease until the accounts, &c. have been examined and found to be correct.

Section III.

Deputy Jailor and Warders and Subordinates Generally.

27. If a deputy jailor be appointed, the Officer in charge of the jail shall, in the absence of the jailor, authorize the deputy jailor to perform the duties of jailor, but without the authority of the officer in charge, the jailor shall not delegate his duties to the deputy jailor or any other person. The rules laid down for the observance of the jailor shall in

every respect be observed by the deputy jailor when officiating for the jailor. It shall be the duty of the deputy jailor to assist the jailor in all matters affecting jail discipline, the care and superintendence of the prisoners, and the internal economy of the jail, and to carry out exactly and promptly all orders he may receive from the officer in charge of the jail or from the jailor.

28. The head warder and warders are to have charge of the wards with all matters relating thereto and the chief care and superintendence of the prisoners when at labour in the wards and cooking houses. They are to report daily to the jailor at his morning visit the condition of their respective wards or yards, and to bring to his notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge. They must prevent any disorderly conduct in the wards or yards.

29. They must maintain a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards, keep the cells, passages and wards properly aired, see that the bedding and clothing are well aired every day and that this is done in the open air, whenever the weather permits.

30. They must pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the person and clothes of the prisoners, see that they bathe as often and at such hours, as may be ordered.

31. They must have the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the jailor, must report to that officer, at once, any prisoner who may be absent, must daily examine the state of the wards, cells, bedding and clothing direc ly the prisoners have turned out. Should they discover any improper article they must at once take it to the jailor and report the prisoner in whose person, cell, clothing, or bedding it was found.

32. They must at once bring to notice any signs of sickness among the prisoners and make over any prisoner who complains of illness to the jailor for transfer to the hospital.

33. It is the duty of all jail officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievance to the proper authorities, being firm at the same time in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the jail.

34. All officers placed in authority over prisoners and all persons employed in the jail must be persons of respectable character. Any disreputable conduct even outside the jail will render an officer or servant liable to dismissal. The subordinate officers and servants of the jail shall at all times, treat their superiors with respect. They shall also

see that no disrespect is shown by the prisoners to the officers or persons employed in other Departments.

35. All subordinate officers shall pay strict attention to cleanliness of person and dress, and if a uniform dress is ordered, shall at all times wear it when on duty and shall further conform to such regulations concerning their personal appearance as may be established by authority.

36. No subordinate officer or servant shall be absent during the hours fixed for his attendance, without the permission of the officer in charge of the jail or the jailor. Subordinate officers and servants are to confine themselves while within the jail walls to their respective posts, except when they have occasion to go to any other part of the establishment, in obedience to the orders of a superior officer or in the performance of any special duty.

37. No subordinate officer or servant entrusted with jail keys shall take them out of the jail, leave them lying about, or lend them to any other person on any pretence whatever, but shall, when leaving the jail or going off duty on any occasion, deliver these keys to such officer as may be authorized to receive them and he shall not leave his post or the jail without duly making them over as above directed.

38. No subordinate officer or servant shall sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell, or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any article to any prisoner, or lend, let or have the benefit or advantage from the loan, or letting of any article to, or have any money dealing whatever with any prisoner, or employ any prisoner on any private account, or make any unauthorized communication concerning any prisoner or concerning the jail, to any person whatever.

39. Any subordinate officer or servant of the establishment who shall take in or carry out or endeavour to take in or carry out or knowingly allow to be taken in or carried out, to or from any prisoner any money, clothing, provisions, opium. letters, papers. or other articles whatever, not allowed by the rules of the jail, shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the officer in charge of the jail and shall for the first offence be suspended for, and forfeit the pay of, one month and for a repetition of the offence be summarily dismissed with the forfeiture of all pay that may be due to him at the time.

40. No subordinate officer or servant of the jail shall directly or indirectly have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the jail, nor receive directly or

indirectly under any pretence whatever any fee or gratuity or present, from any contractor or person tendering any contract with the establishment, nor from any prisoner or prisoner's friend, nor from any person visiting the jail.

41. Fines may be levied by the officer in charge of the jail on the subordinate officers or servants for neglect or violation of duty. All fines shall be entered in the "Officers' Misconduct Book," which the officer in charge of the jail is required to keep and of which he will transmit a copy monthly to the Government. Subordinate officers may also be punished for breach of jail rules, neglect or violation of duty or other misconduct by being reduced to a lower place in the list of officers holding the same rank, or they may be reduced to a lower scale of rank and pay by the officer in charge of the jail, an appeal in all such cases lying to the Government, whose order shall be final. In the case of the Jailor, the sanction of the Government should be obtained before reduction.

42. Any subordinate officer or servant disabled from the regular performance of duty by illness must give or send immediate notice to the officer in charge of the Jail who shall have power to grant leave without deduction from salary for any time not exceeding one week, such leave not to exceed in the aggregate one month in the year.

43. No officer shall on any account enter a prisoner's cell at night unless accompanied by another officer and then only in case of the prisoner's sickness or other emergency.

Section IV.

Prisoners under trial.

44. When persons charged with offences are brought to the jail, the Jailor shall see that the documents required for their detention are delivered with them. Any omission or irregularity in the documents shall be immediately reported to the officer in charge of the jail for orders.

45. Whenever practicable, the place of confinement for prisoners under trial shall afford the means of separating persons accused of minor offences from those committed to the Sessions, and of separating juveniles from adults. Every effort must be exerted to prevent the further demoralization of the young in jail, and whenever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile inmate of the under trial ward. Separate accommodation for female prisoners under trial shall also be provided.

46. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed to wear their own clothes and shall be subjected to no further restraint than is absolutely necessary for their safe custody.

but personal cleanliness shall be insisted upon and ample provision shall be made to enable each under trial prisoner to bathe once daily during the hot weather, and after suitable intervals and at proper hours in the cold season.

SECTION V.

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO CONVICTED PRISONERS.

47. When convicted prisoners are brought to the jail, the officer first receiving them shall see that a proper warrant is brought with them, and that they are struck off the list of prisoners under trial. Should no proper warrant be brought with such prisoners, an immediate report shall be made to the officer in charge of the jail, for orders as to their disposal.

48. All prisoners on arrival at the jail shall be carefully searched and made to wash themselves thoroughly, under such regulations as may be recommended by the officer in Medical charge. If sick, the prisoner shall be transferred at once to the Jail Hospital, provided that, whenever there may be any epidemic prevailing outside the jail, it shall be lawful for the officer in charge of the jail to make such special and temporary arrangements for the accommodation outside the jail of such sick prisoners as may be practicable.

49. The officer in charge of the jail shall cause to be inserted in a book, called "The Prisoners' Property Book" an entry to be signed by the prisoner and attested by an officer of the jail, describing any money or other property delivered with, or found upon the person of a prisoner on his admission, or that may afterwards be received on his account, which money or other property the officer in charge shall take into his possession to be accounted for or returned to such prisoner on his discharge. Money found on a prisoner after admission, or secreted by or for him shall be forfeited. Any money or articles (not prohibited) sent to a prisoner openly may be received by the officer in charge of the jail and be deposited for the use of such prisoner to be delivered to him, or accounted for, on his discharge. All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels to be numbered and docketed with the name and number of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept under charge of the officer in charge of the jail in a place appropriated to that purpose.

50. After prisoners are received into the jail, an abstract of the rules relating to the conduct and treatment of the prisoners shall be read over to them, and proper means shall be taken by the officer in charge of the jail to make them acquainted with the effect and purport of such rules

A copy of this abstract in the Vernacular language of the district shall be hung up in each of the criminal wards of the jail

51. Immediately on reception, the name &c, of every convicted prisoner shall be entered in the "Register of Criminal Prisoners admitted" each entry being serially numbered from 1 to 10,000. The serial number shall be called his "Register number" and shall be his distinguishing mark throughout the whole term of his imprisonment. His clothes, blankets, bedding, &c., shall be marked with this number, so that there will be no difficulty in discovering the property of, and all matters relating to, any particlar prisoner by a reference to his "Register number." Each prisoner shall be supplied with a metal or wooden ticket bearing on one side his "Register number" and the year in which he was sentenced, and on the reverse the date of expiration of sentence. This ticket shall be worn round the neck, in order that the prisoner may at all times be identified.

52. Whenever reference is made to any prisoner in any official communication or document, his "Register number" shall invariably precede his name thus—prisoner No. 1736 "Puppunni."

53. In the Jail Register of admissions shall be included the following particulars, regarding every prisoner, viz: date of admission; register number; name and father's name; age; caste or religion; residence; occupation; personal description; family; previous character; weight and state of health on admission; crime; sentence, date thereof; by whom passed and date on which it will expire. When the current or "register number" of admission shall amount to 10,000 a new series shall be commenced beginning with No 1.

54. In all cases of female convicts who may at the time of conviction have children at the breast or to whom children may be born while in the jail, such children need not be separated from their mothers until they have attained the full age of 4 years, when they must at once be removed from the jail. No child which has attained the age of four years at the time of the conviction of the mother is to be permitted to remain an inmate of the jail. In all such cases diligent enquiry should be instituted regarding the relatives and near connexions of the convicts, in order that the children may be made over to them during the incarceration of the mothers. Should the relatives of such children be utterly destituted and unable to support them, their cases

should be reported for the orders of Government, the children in the meantime remaining with their mothers.

55. In all cases of suicide in jail or death from other than natural causes among the prisoners, an inquest by the proper officer is to be held on the body, and a careful enquiry made into the circumstances of the case, of which a full report is to be submitted to the Government.

56. On the door of each ward in the jail shall be placed a label of wood on which shall be inscribed the number of the ward, its superficial area and cubical capacity and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing. A "Lock-up Register" shall be kept in every jail shewing the exact number of prisoners confined in each ward, cell, or other compartment, which Register shall be examined and signed daily by the officer in charge of the jail.

57. All convicted prisoners shall be formed into messes of not less than twenty-five members each, and for each mess a prisoner-cook of suitable caste shall be provided.

58. Convicted prisoners shall not during the period of confinement be permitted to see their friends except on a written order of the officer in charge of the jail. Such interviews shall only be permitted to well-conducted prisoners. The interviews between prisoners and their relatives shall always take place in the presence of an officer of the jail and shall be in the place appointed for the purpose, except in special cases and circumstances to be determined by the officer in charge of the jail. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by the Superintendent, who shall forward or keep back the same according to the nature of their contents

59. Permission shall be granted unconditionally to recently sentenced prisoners to see their friends once or twice, to enable them to execute a power of attorney, to appeal, or to provide for the management of their property.

Section VI.

Solitary Confinement.

60. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement under the provisions of the Penal Code shall be dealt with in strict accordance with the directions contained in the 73rd and 74th sections of the Code.

61. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be visited frequently by the officer in charge of the jail and daily by a medical man who shall insert a record of every such visit in their respective journals. Should it be necessary to re-

move any prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement on medical grounds, an immediate report shall be made to Government.

62. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be permitted to take such exercise in the open air as may be deemed necessary and shall be supplied with suitable work.

63. The bedding of prisoners in solitary cells shall be withdrawn from the cell during the day; and be exposed to the sun and air when the weather permits. The cell shall at all times be kept scrupulously clean.

64. The food of native prisoners in solitary confinement shall be cooked and carried to them in proper vessels by cooks of suitable caste, and its distribution at the appointed times shall be superintended by a subordinate officer of the jail.

Section VII.

Separate Confinement.

65. Separate confinement for a period not exceeding seven days may be awarded by the officer in charge of a jail for breaches of jail rules.

66. Where separate confinement is practised, cells of sufficient size, properly lighted and ventilated shall be provided.

67. Every such cell shall be furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the jail, and no such cell shall be used for the purpose until it has been inspected by the Principal Medical Officer.

68. Every prisoner so separately confined shall have his turn of out-door labour or exercise in the jail premises for as long a time as may be considered to be necessary for his health.

69. Separate confinement shall not be deemed solitary confinement under the provisions of the Penal Code.

70. The food of every native prisoner subjected to separate confinement shall be cooked and carried to him by a convict cook of suitable caste, and a subordinate officer of the jail shall be in attendance to see that each meal is properly served.

Section VIII.

Prisoners condemned to death.

71. When any prisoner is sentenced to death, and the sentence has been confirmed by the appellate authorities, a copy of that Court's order shall be transmitted to the officer

in charge of the jail in which the person so sentenced is confined, together with the warrant for the execution of the prisoner.

72. Every prisoner so condemned to death shall be confined in some safe place within the jail apart from all other prisoners.

73. He may be visited by his relatives, friends and legal advisers, at his own request on an order in writing from the officer in charge of the Jail. No other person shall have access to such prisoner except the officer in charge of the jail, the Medical officers and, if required by the prisoner, a minister of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs.

74. In all cases when sentence of death has been passed, the Superintendent shall cause the prisoner to be thoroughly searched, and shall remove from him any article which it is considered dangerous or inexpedient for him to retain in his possession.

75. The cell or room in which a convict condemned to death is placed shall invariably on all such occasions be previously examined by the Superintendent who is to satisfy himself of its fitness and safety and insert the result of his examination in his journal.

76. In all cases when sentence of death has been confirmed and the condemned prisoner is left for execution, such prisoner shall be placed under the constant charge and observation of an officer of the jail both by day and by night.

77. The bodies of criminals are not to be exposed on gibbets after execution, but are to be buried in such place as the officer in charge of the jail may direct, or given up to relatives or friends if they desire it.

78. All executions are to take place at the usual place unless it is expressly otherwise ordered in the warrant. The officer in charge of the jail is to be present at every execution wherever carried out.

Section IX.

Civil Prisoners.

79. The control of the civil jail is vested in the officer in charge of the criminal jail who shall exercise over it complete supervision in all matters relating to health, cleanliness, discipline and internal economy generally. The functions of the official visitors and others are the same in regard to civil as to criminal prisoners

80. The officer in charge of the jail is vested with authority to punish on a summary inquiry all civil prisoners guilty of breaches of jail rules.

81. All civil prisoners on admission shall be examined in order to ascertain that they have no dangerous weapons or articles calculated to facilitate escape. Such examination shall not be conducted in the presence of any other prisoner. After examination the civil prisoners shall be placed in the civil ward.

82. They shall be allowed to see their friends and relatives between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. by an order from the officer in charge of the jail.

83. The use of intoxicating drugs or liquors in the civil jail shall be regulated by special sanction of the Medical officer, but this rule shall not extend to any restriction in the use of tobacco.

84. Any civil prisoner may be permitted, if he chooses to do so of his own free will, to work at his trade or calling, provided such employment does not interfere with the discipline of the jail. Such debtors as find their own implements and are not maintained at the expense of the jail, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such civil prisoners as may be furnished with implements shall be liable to a reduction sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the implements.

Section X.

Labour and Employment of Convicts.

85. The labour of all working prisoners shall be regulated as much as possible by task work, the task of each day should be nearly equal to that performed by a free labourer of the same craft.

86. Any prisoner not compelled to labour by his sentence or any person committed for trial who is willing to work rather than remain in idleness, shall be permitted to do so provided his consent is freely given. In all such cases the prisoner shall be allowed to select the work on which he is to be employed.

87. All the menial and other duties of the jail, which can properly be delegated to prisoners, shall be assigned at the discretion of the officer in charge of the jail, to such labouring convicts as can with propriety be so employed.

88. The proportion of servants and hospital attendants shall on no account exceed 10 per cent of the prisoners in custody except in epidemic visitations of disease when the number of attendants may be increased on the requisition of the Medical officer.

89. All contracts for the purchase of raw material, and all handicrafts introduced into the jails shall be strictly subject to the sanction and approval of the Government.

90. Labouring prisoners refusing to work, neglecting to perform the tasks assigned to them, executing those tasks in a careless manner, or wilfully spoiling or destroying tools, machinery, materials or work, shall be punished under the regulations regarding punishment for breaches of jail discipline.

91. Except in menial offices and works of necessity, no labouring prisoners shall be compelled or required to work on Sundays.

92. The sum required for the purchase of raw material and machinery, building of work-sheds &c. shall be settled annually by the officer in charge of the jail, and submitted to Government.

Section XI.

Out-door Labour.

93. The duty of setting and enforcing tasks shall rest with the jail officers, the safe custody of the prisoners being the special duty of the police. It shall however be the duty of the prison officers to take every precaution against risk of escape, and any negligence on their part whereby a prisoner may be allowed to escape will render them liable to criminal prosecution.

94. The disposition of the Police force, with the view to the safe custody of the prisoners, shall be left to the officers of the Police, but the arrangements shall not be such as to interfere with the movements of the prisoners or to hinder them in their work.

95. The officer in charge of the jail shall make arrangements for the inspection of the labour of all gangs at least once a day by either the Jailor or Deputy Jailor and he shall himself at least once a week inspect all work done by convicts beyond the precincts of the Jail, and satisfy himself that the proper tasks have been performed. Any warder or other prison officer neglecting to report any fault or deficiency of work during the day on which such faults shall have occurred shall be liable to fine.

96. Convict overseers shall be responsible for the due performance by each prisoner in his gang of a fair proportion of work and for bringing to the notice of the warder all neglect, refusal to work or other misconduct of any prisoner in his gang; he is further responsible for the pro-

per use and care of all tools and implements in use by his gang and for their being returned to the jail at the close of the day's task.

97. Female convicts and prisoners of dangerous character shall on no account be employed beyond the prison walls.

98. No gangs employed beyond the prison walls shall consist of less than 18 convicts fully guarded, except in the case of gardeners, scavengers, and burial parties whose selection and employment shall be regulated by the officer in charge of the jail in communication with the senior local officer of Police.

99. Convicts shall not be employed in association with free laborers, but this rule shall not preclude their employment in aid of skilled artificers in jail or other public works.

100. The officer in charge of the jail shall be careful that all tools and implements in use by convict gangs are in good order.

Section XII

Jail Offences and Punishments.

101. In the "Prisoners' punishment register" to be kept in every jail shall be recorded all offences committed by the prisoners, and all punishments awarded to them in consequence.

102. Any prisoner misconducting himself so seriously as to need restraint shall at once be placed in separate confinement and the circumstances shall be entered in the "Jailor's order book" for the information and orders of the officer in charge of the jail. In case of riot, assault, or any similar aggravated offence, the matter shall at once be made known to the officer in charge of the jail for the immediate issue of such orders as he may consider necessary. In ordinary circumstances and for minor offences a record shall be made in the "Jailor's order book," of the offence, the time of its occurrence and other circumstances connected with it and the offender shall be brought before the officer in charge of the jail at his next visit, for enquiry and the award of such punishment as he may consider due. In no circumstances and on no pretence shall the Jailor or any subordinate officer of the jail punish any prisoner without the order of the officer in charge of the jail.

103. The following are declared to be offences against jail discipline, and shall be punishable, according to the nature and circumstances of the case, by stripes not exceeding 50 or by separate confinement not exceeding seven days for each offence, or by restriction of diet in the manner prescribed by Government.

I. Having in possession or attempting to receive money, gold or silver or ornaments, tobacco, opium, datura and other poisonous substances, flint, steel, iron, implements, rope or string, immoral books, and any other thing which by the jail rules the prisoner is not permitted to bring into jail.

II. Stealing articles of food, or clothing or any thing belonging to the jail.

III. Shouting, singing, using bad or improper language, quarrelling, smoking, immoral or indecent conduct, keeping charcoal or fire in the wards or cells.

IV. Removing provisions from the yard, concealing any article of food in the wards or cells, leaving rice, plantain leaves, or any unconsumed food in the yard after the meal.

V. Changing or attempting to change from one ward to another or from one sleeping place to another after his place has been assigned to him.

VI. Neglecting to fold his spare clothing and bedding in a proper manner, lying in bed after the wards have been opened in the morning or delaying to go into the wards when they are being closed for the night.

VII. Neglecting to keep clothing and person perfectly clean.

VIII. Not wearing his proper jail dress during the day.

IX. Spitting on or otherwise soiling or damaging the floors, walls, approaches to the privies, privy seats or any other part of the jail, destroying, selling or wasting the clothing, bedding, utensils, or any other property of the jail; breaking or injuring any of the working implements by accident without reporting the same immediately to an officer of the jail.

X. Knowing of any contemplated attempt to escape or other misconduct and not reporting the same directly.

XI. Gaming, bartering or play of any description.

XII. Wilfully damaging or spoiling work.

XIII Malingering, purposely preventing sores from healing, wilfully aggravating any ailment from which he may be suffering.

XIV. Giving to the sick in hospital any thing to eat or drink contrary to the directions of the Medical officer.

XV. Disobedience of any lawful order of the officer in charge of the jail, the jailor or any other jail officer.

XVI. Insolence or disrespect to an officer of the jail.

XVII. Entering the compartments for females, or communicating or attempting to communicate with female prisoners without permission. The same prohibition to apply in the

case of females attempting to communicate with the male prisoners.

104. All prisoners should be informed that in the event of any riot or violent outbreak, the guards are authorized to fire upon the prisoners, so that peaceable and well disposed prisoners who hear of any intention on the part of their fellow prisoners to create a disturbance, and wish to avoid the consequences of such proceeding, may be warned to give immediate notice to the officers of the jail.

105 The officer in charge of the jail has authority to try and dispose of all such cases summarily, in every case entering the punishment awarded by him in the "Prisoners' Punishment Register"

106. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted until a medical man has certified that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment. Female prisoners are in all cases and in all circumstances exempt from corporal punishment, or the imposition of fetters.

Section XIII.

Scale of fines to be imposed upon Jail Officials.

107. The officer in charge of the jail may dismiss any subordinate officer below the rank of a jailor for misconduct, incapacity, or other sufficient cause, but in every case of dismissal a copy of the order of the officer in charge shall be forwarded for the information of Government.

108. Fines may be levied by the officer in charge of the jail upon all subordinate officers and servants of the establishment for neglect of duty, as hereinafter described, to an extent not exceeding half a month's pay during any calendar month. Provided however, that in the case of subordinate officers receiving salaries above Rupees 20 per mensem, the fine shall not exceed five Rupees. Such fines shall be entered in a book to be called the "Register of fines," and shall be deducted from the Pay Bill of the Establishment.

I. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding half a day's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied.

(1) Coming late to duty.
(2) Appearing in the jail improperly dressed, or dirty.
(3) Being absent from quarters after the hour appointed at night without leave.
(4) Inattention when in charge of prisoners.
(5) Omitting at the proper time to strike the gang.

(6) Omitting to make prescribed reports at the proper time or to keep prescribed lists, rolls, or accounts.

(7) Neglecting to have the lights properly trimmed and burning at the time appointed.

(8) Allowing dirt to accumulate in the wards, cells, yards, passages, cook-rooms, drains, or other places under their charge

(9) Neglecting to attend to the cleanliness of the cloths and persons of the prisoners under their charge.

(10) Neglecting to examine the fetters of prisoners under their charge to see that they are secure and clean.

(11) Wrangling on duty or in any way obstructing the duties of the jail.

(12) Singing, playing musical instruments, or making other noises in the jail.

(13) Other minor offences against discipline not included in clauses 2 & 3.

II. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one day's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days when a double fine may be levied.

(1) Leaving prisoners in wards, yards, or elsewhere within the jail walls, unattended by an officer or other authorized person.

(2) Neglecting to examine the fastenings of any cell or other fastenings under their charge and to examine and search the wards, cells, bedding, &c.

(3) Omitting to count the prisoners going to or returning from work, and locking or unlocking the jail or wards at other than appointed times.

(4) Omitting to report without delay any irregularity or omission of duty that comes to their knowledge.

(5) Neglecting to answer the call of a sick prisoner.

(6) Using indecent, immoral or abusive language.

(7) Omitting at any time to withdraw from the cells, wards, yards and work sheds such tools, implements and articles as ought to be withdrawn.

III. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one week's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied.

(1) Sleeping while on duty either by day or night. This offence shall be punishable by dismissal at the discretion of the officer in charge of the jail with reference to the circumstances of the case and the previous character of the offender.

(2) Allowing strangers to enter the wards, sheds or yards when occupied by prisoners, unless by order of the officer in charge of the jail or in the company of an official visitor.

(3) Permitting any unauthorized person to communicate with a prisoner within or without the jail walls.

(4) Wilfully neglecting to report the application of a prisoner to see the officer in charge of the jail, the Medical officer or an official visitor of the jail during their visits.

(5) Entering an occupied cell at night contrary to orders.

(6) Leaving keys in a door or lying about.

(7) Leaving a cell or principal door unlocked.

(8) Leaving the prisoners without the Jail walls unattended by an officer or other authorized person.

(9) Permitting ladders, bamboos, or anything likely to facilitate the escape of a prisoner, to lie about the Jail.

(10) Disobedience or neglect of the lawful orders of the Superintendent or other superior officer.

SECTION XIV.

ESCAPES.

109. All escapes or attempts to escape, on the part of prisoners, shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws on the subject.

110. All escapes of prisoners shall be reported at once to the Police and Magisterial authorities and all escapes and recaptures shall be reported in the form prescribed by Government, for the issue of such special orders as the Government may consider necessary. Notice of the escapes of prisoners and the rewards offered for their capture shall be published in the Government Gazette or in such other manner as may be directed by Government.

111. All punishments of jail guards and officers for negligently suffering to escape from their custody prisoners for whose safe custody they are responsible, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Penal code on the subject and in no other manner. Under no circumstances and on no pretence are they to be considered and treated as breaches of jail discipline.

SECTION XV.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

A. ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS OR BODILY INFIRMITY.

112. When a prisoner is liable to fall a victim to any disease under which he may be labouring and which has

been contracted in his place of imprisonment, the Government may be invited to direct the immediate release of such prisoner, but in every instance in which such an application is made, a certificate from the head of the Medical Department stating briefly the nature of the disease under which the prisoner is suffering and his belief that there is no reasonable chance of recovery for the said prisoner in the jail, or that the said prisoner will certainly die, if he remains in jail, and has a fair chance of recovery if released, must be forwarded.

113. In all cases of complete and incurable blindness not caused by any acts of the prisoner in order to procure release, of decrepitude or other incurable infirmities such as absolutely to incapacitate a prisoner from the commission of further crime on release, and where release would not be attended with mischief or danger, a report recommending the release of such prisoner shall be submitted by the officer in charge of the Jail to the Government. This report shall contain a statement of the prisoner's crime and sentence, opinion of the Principal Medical officer and such remarks as to the propriety of such release as may appear necessary to the officer in charge of the jail. All such cases shall be dealt with at the discretion of the Government.

B. On expiry of sentence.

114. When a sentence of a prisoner expires or when any portion of his imprisonment has been remitted as a reward for good conduct or on account of sickness or bodily infirmity, the Jailor is to produce him together with his warrant and the jail registers of admission and release. The releasing officer shall sign the order for release on the back of the warrant recording the date of the release. He shall also affix his initials with the date opposite the entry in each register.

115. No prisoner is on any account to be released during the night. All prisoners ordered to be discharged on expiry of sentence from the jail shall be taken before the officer in charge of the jail and receive their discharge before that officer at the jail.

Section XVI.

Jail Guards.

116. The strength of the permanent jail guards shall be determined by the Superintendent of Police and the officer in charge of the jail. The pay of such guards shall not be drawn in the establishment bill of jails.

117. The duty of escorting offenders under trial from the

Jail to the Court, and of guarding them while there, shall be performed by the Police and not by the Jail guards. The duty of escorting civil prisoners to and from any Civil Court shall be undertaken by the Nazir of such Civil Court.

118. The following rules regarding jail guards shall be strictly observed.

(1) The responsibility of the Jailor and jail establishment for the safe custody of convicts or prisoners in jails is not in any general way affected by the introduction of the new Police as guards. A general supervision over the working of the Police in Jails is therefore a most important part of the general duty of the Jailor. He will not interfere in departmental details. For those the Police officers are responsible and will be left to manage them under their own officers in the manner laid down herein. But the Jailor will in no way relax in his daily examination of jail doors, windows, bars, locks and fetters. He will require the most precise execution of all guards and watch duty by the Police, and at once report all shortcomings. The Jail establishment are bound to give the earliest intimation of any matter affecting the safe custody of the Jail or convicts which may come to their knowledge, to the Police.

(2) The special duties of the Jail and Police officials are distinct and marked. It rests with the former to carry on the interior economy and discipline of the jail, and with the latter to make such arrangements as may departmentally be considered best suited to prevent breaches of jail discipline or escapes from jail and for the working gangs of convicts.

(3) It is essential to the safe custody of convicts that access to the interior of Jails and intercourse with convicts should be entirely restricted to persons holding passes from the officer in charge of the Jail. The Police can recognize no other claim to entry and will *absolutely* refuse to let *any other* person pass in on any pretext whatever. The exceptions to this restriction are in the cases of official visitors, Principal Medical officer, officers of the jail, and persons accompanying the Superintendent.

(4) The Jailor will, previous to opening the wards in the morning, inform the senior Police officer in the Jail and require him to accompany him while he does so.

(5) The senior Police officer on duty having posted the sentries in such a manner as to provide for the safe custody of the convicts while engaged in the yard and against the practicability of any convict slipping away unnoticed

through the less frequented parts of the Jail, will inform the Jailor that his dispositions are completed, and then in the presence of both, the wards will be opened in succession and the prisoners in each will be counted and verified. This joint examination is required, as the responsibility for their safe custody during the night has rested on the Police.

(6) Where necessity requires that convicts should leave the Jail for purposes of nature, they will be escorted by the Police. Convicts when thus quitting the Jail should be kept in as large bodies as practicable.

(7) The time to be spent at meals, the parts of the Jail to be frequented by convicts while out of wards and all such matters of Jail interior economy, are arranged by the Jail officials with due consideration for the safe custody of the convicts and duty of the Police. It rests with the Police to watch the convicts and see that they adhere to the prescribed regulations on these points and to support the Jail establishment in case of refractory men.

(8) At the hour ordered for turning out for work, those of the Jail Police not posted as ordered above will fall in with drawn swords. The Police force detailed to escort working gangs will carefully count the convicts in each gang and observe whether a proper complement of warders is in attendance. And if they find all correct, will receive charge of the gang, taking instructions from the Jailor as to where the gangs are to work.

(9) Police guards over working gangs of convicts should as a rule be numerically in the proportion of one Constable to 6 Convicts with a Deputy or Head Constable to 6 Constables. Where gangs are very large their custody is easier, and the strength of the Police escort may be slightly reduced.

(10) Individual convicts are not to be told off to each Constable. Each Police officer is individually responsible for the safe custody of all and each convict in the gang.

(11) The Police are not responsible for the execution of the work, and warders will see to the observance of Jail rule and discipline, but the Police will prevent any persons having communication with the convicts under any pretext whatever, will enforce obedience to Jail authorities and rules, and preserve peace and order in the gangs.

(12) At the time ordered for ceasing work, the warders will re-arrange the convicts and report to the Police officer when ready. The Police officer and warder will count the convicts and if all be correct, return to the Jail with the

gang and the Police officer will report to the Jailor that he has returned and is prepared to deliver over his working charge.

(13) The Jailor will then count the convicts with the senior Police Officer present, and if he finds them correct, take formal charge of them from the Police Officer. He will tell the latter the probable number and strength of the working gangs to be sent out of the Jail the next day so as to admit of the necessary detail of Police escorts being made.

(14) At the hour for locking up, the senior Police Officer will accompany the Jailor round the wards, count the convicts as they enter their respective wards and satisfy himself that the wards are secure and all Jail rules punctually observed. The wards are never to be open after "locking up" except in the presence of a responsible Police Officer.

(15) When all the convicts are secured, the sentries watching may be withdrawn: a sufficient number being kept to ensure the safe custody of the Jail during the night. The night duty will be performed with great precision, vigilance and regularity. The watchmen should by careful inspection between "reliefs" satisfy themselves that the door and window fastenings remain secure and intact. During the night the petty officers will frequently go round at odd hours and see the watchmen on their beat.

(16) Care should be taken with Jail guards to prevent arms being left about or readily accessible to convicts in the event of an outbreak. They should always be in the room occupied by the guard, and never filed or rested against an outside wall.

(17) The Police are never to be called upon to escort Civil Debtor Prisoners outside the Jail precincts but the responsibility of the safe detention in the Jail, that is, the prevention of illegal escape of Civil Debtors from Jail, rests on the Police as in the case of convicts within the same Jail.

(18) Whenever an escape or the disappearance of a convict from a working gang becomes known to the Police Officer in charge of the gang, it will be his duty to detach a Constable to report the fact at the Jail without delay and any number of men that he can detail to pursue and raise the alarm. He will then collect the convicts, and make them sit down close together for better safe custody till reinforcement can be procured or return with them to the Jail forthwith, so that the identity of the missing convict may be at once ascertained and steps taken for his recovery. Care will be taken not to endanger the safe custody of the remaining convicts, when Constables are detailed in pursuit &c. By

returning forthwith with the gang to the Jail, all the Constables guarding it become at once available to proceed in pursuit of the escaped man and no loss of time of any consequence is occasioned.

(19) Whenever Police officers report to jailors or warders in charge of gangs on any subject or *vice versa*, they should salute, and the salute be returned. It is essential to the maintenance of discipline and derogatory to no one that the jail and Police officers should treat one another with that respect and formality which is essential to discipline.

(20) All special orders of the officers in charge of jails relating to maintaining silence in the wards or at work and the like will be enforced by the warders supported by the Police.

Section XVII.

Dietary.

119. When prisoners are employed in out or in-door labour they shall have a warm meal before starting for their work and shall carry with them a small quantity of rice cake to be eaten at midday when they may be allowed an hour's rest and they shall have a third meal at 5 P. M. on returning from work.

120. A reduction of one-fifth shall be made in the scale of diet in the case of women and juvenile prisoners.

Scale of Diet for labouring Males and Brahmins.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
(a) Rice .....oz.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	(a) 3 oz. of rice to be made into cakes and eaten in the midday. (b) & (c) Brahmins to get ¾ oz. Dholl instead.
(b) Mutton ..... ,,	4	...	...	4	..	...	...	
(c) Fish ..... ,,	...	3	..	...	3	...	3	
Buttermilk ..... ,,	...	..	10	...	...	10	...	
Cocoanut ..... ,,	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	
Tamarind ..... ,,	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt ..... ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder ... ,,	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable..... ,,	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Onions ..... ,,	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic ... . grs.	30	...	...	30	...	...	..	
Firewood .....lbs.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	

Recipe for curry powder.

	Oz.	dr.
Take of Chillies	3	6

Take of	Black pepper	1	4
„	Coriander seeds	„	6
„	Turmeric	1	1
„	Cummin seeds	„	6
„	Vendeum	„	6
„	Mustard	„	6

121. To non-labouring males, females and juvenile convicts, the allowance of rice, meat and fish is diminished by one fifth.

HOSPITAL FULL DIET.

	Oz.
Mutton for curry	...8
Rice	...8
Curry powder	...½
Country-vegetable	...4
Hoppers...	...No. 6
	Oz.
Bread	...8
Butter or ghee	...1
Salt	...1

122. The weight of vegetables must be calculated after the stalks, skins and refuse have been separated. The allowance of meat must be estimated without the bone. The allowance of salt may in times of epidemic cholera be increased by order of the Medical officers.

123. Proper scales and weights must be used in every jail and must be tested once in every week by the officer in charge of the jail to see that they are correct, a record of the same being made in the jailor's order Book.

124. The food shall be weighed daily before the jailor and occasionally in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail to see that no fraud is practised by the jail subordinates and that the prisoners get the full quantities to which they are entitled.

125. It is of the highest importance that the food supplied to the prisoners should be completely and properly cooked; therefore when cooked and ready for issue, it must at least once in every week be inspected, without previous notice, by the officer in charge of the jail and by the Medical officer to see that it is properly prepared.

126. All food must be inspected daily by a Medical man and any defect of quality noted by that officer shall be reported at once to the officer in charge of the jail by the jailor.

127. The food of Civil Prisoners shall be purchased and issued by the Jailor, care being taken that no improper substance of any kind finds its way into the Civil Jail and

that the allowanee of the prisoners is expended *bona fide* in the purchase of wholesome articles of food.

128. All complaints of prisoners regarding the quantity, quality, or cooking of their rations are to be entered at once in his order Book by the Jailor and brought to the notice of the officer in charge of the jail for the issue of such orders as that officer may consider necessary, such orders being invariably in writing in the Jailor's order Book.

129. All Criminal prisoners shall be divided into messes not exceeding 30 members in each mess, and for each of the messes a cook of suitable caste is to be seleeted so that no criminal prisoner may be exempt from messing on any plea of caste. The cook shall be selected from the well-behaved convicts who have committed the least serious crimes.

130. The cooks shall husk the rice, peel and prepare the vegetables, and keep the cookroom clean and tidy in addition to cooking the food with care and attention. Any breach of this rule shall subject the cooks to such punishment as the officer in charge of the jail may after due and proper enquiry award.

Section XVIII.

Clothing and Bedding.

131. Civil prisoners, Prisoners under trial, and Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, may be permitted to wear their own clothing, to supply their own bedding and to use their own drinking and cooking vessels.

132. In all cases requiring it, suitable elothing and bedding shall be provided for prisoners whether untried or convicted and extra elothing and jamkauls may be issued to the sick, the aged and the infirm.

Official Visitors of Jails.

133. One Zillah Judge and the Magistrate of the Division shall be ex-officio visitors of the Jail.

134. The ex-officio visitors shall visit the Jail at least once in every month by turns.

135. The ex-officio visitors shall call for all books, papers, and records of the Jail which they may wish to examine, shall visit every ward, yard and cell; and shall see every prisoner in confinement at the time of their visits.

136. They shall enter in the offieial visitor's book a record, with such remarks as may seem necessary, of every such visit, and a copy of this reeord shall be forwarded by the officer in charge of the jail to Government for the issue of such orders as may be necessary.

V. RAMIENGAR,

Dewan.

RULES FOR THE GRANTS-IN-AID.

1. With a view to promote Elementary Vernacular Education as much as possible, His Highness' Government propose for the present to restrict Grants to Village Schools of the standard of Government Proverty (Village Schools.)

2. This standard consists of Reading, Writing, History, Arithmetic and Geography.

I. * *Reading*—1st 2nd and 3rd Books of Lessons; Vignanamunjaree, Principles of Morality, Truthful Evidence, Rules of Health, and Lessons on Money Matters.

II. *Writing*—On paper and Cadjan (Palm leaf.)

III. *History*—History of Travancore.

IV. *Arithmetic*—The whole course as treated of in Parts I and II of Malayalum Arithmetic, also Tamil Tables.

V. *Geography*—Geography of Travancore and General Geography.

3. No School will be entitled to a grant unless its average daily attendance is 25 pupils or more.

4. As far as the funds at the disposal of Government will allow grants of money will be issued to such schools as are already in existence or established hereafter to the amount of one half of the actual salaries of the teaching staff.

5. If the daily attendance is above 25 and below 40 the grant will not generally exceed Rs. 50 per annum. If the attendance is 40 or above, the grant will be raised to Rs. 75 with a view of meeting the cost of an additional teacher.

6. These figures have been assumed to represent respectively the moiety of teachers' salaries in village Schools where one or two masters are employed.

7. The other moiety of teachers' salaries as well as every other expense connected with the schools must be met by the community or parties interested in them either from fees, subscriptions or other sources.

8. Every aided school and all the attendance Rolls and other Registers kept therein must be open to the periodical inspection of Government Inspectors or other officers of the Educational Department.

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* Note—When these Text books are not used, equivalent ones will be allowed in their place.

9. If it appears from the report of such officers that the school has ceased to exist, or has permanently fallen off in attendance or standard of education, the grant will be withdrawn.

10. † Applications for Grants under these Rules should be addressed to the Director of Vernacular Education and should specify the precise locality of the School, the attendance, the lessons taught, the salaries of the teachers, the name of the Manager or agent to whom the grants of money are to be made payable, whether the school has been already in existence or is newly established, whether it is open to all classes and any other particulars.

11. In respect of schools under the control of Missionary Societies, applications should proceed from the head of the local Mission.

12. The first applications should be sent in so as to reach the Director by the end of Alpasi.

13. As the funds available will not permit of every application being complied with, the Dewan will in consultation with the Director allot the grants according to his discretion with reference to the educational wants of the different parts of the State.

14. As soon as the allotments of the grants as above are settled, the same will be communicated to the various Agencies, and arrangements will then be made for the disbursement of the grants from local Treasuries in two half yearly instalments.

15. A report once a year will have to be furnished to the Director of Vernacular Education by all recipients of Grants showing the general progress of the schools.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,

DEWAN.

† Note—Printed forms will be supplied.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL RATES, &c.

JULY 1882.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID POSTAGE RATES.

Post-cards.	Letters.			Ordinary Newspapers and Book and Pattern packets.		Privileged Newspapers.			Parcels.		
Each.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 3 tolas.	Exceeding 3 tolas but not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas	annas	annas
¼	½	1	1	½	½	¼	½	½	4	8	4

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or book or pattern packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or book or pattern packet—double the deficiency
For an insufficiently paid or an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate. (Partial prepayment of ordinary parcels cannot be recognised.)

SPECIAL RATES FOR REGISTRATION, &c.

	As.
Registration Fee, to be prepaid by *stamps*— Each article...	2
Acknowledgment of Receipt from Addressee, to be prepaid by *stamps* in the case of Registered Letters, and in *cash* in the case of Parcels.	1
Insurance Fee, to be prepaid by *stamps* in the case of Letters and in *cash* in the case of Parcels—	
When the value certified does not exceed... Rs. 50	2
Ditto ditto ditto ... „ 100	4
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof ...	4
Value Payable Commission (deducted from amount paid to sender)—	
When the value does not exceed ... ... Rs. 10	2
Ditto ditto ... .. „ 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof ...	4
Money Order Commission, to be prepaid in *cash*—	
On sums not exceeding ... . Rs. 10	2
On sums exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding „ 25	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction thereof ...	4
Certificate of Posting, to be prepaid by *stamps* on the form presented— Each article	½

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES

HEAVY TYPE DENOTES COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT "viâ C. M." MEANS THAT THE ROUTE IS viâ CALCUTTA OR MADRAS, ACCORDING TO THE LOCALITY WHERE POSTED.

Certificate of posting—for each article ½ an

Registration is available for a prepaid article of any class addressed to a Union Country (but see exceptions in list below), and in some cases for prepaid letters (but letters only) addressed to Non-Union Countries; the registration fee (to be prepaid by stamps) is 2 ans. in all cases.

The acknowledgment fee (to be prepaid by stamps), for registered articles addressed to Union Countries, is two annas. For articles addressed to Non-Union Countries acknowledgments cannot be obtained.

Prepayment of Newspapers, sent at Newspaper rates, is compulsory. Legal or commercial documents addressed to Union Countries must be prepaid to the extent of two annas at least, and printed papers, books and samples to the extent of one anna, or they will not be forwarded (unless addressed to the United Kingdom).

Maximum.

	Size.	Weight	
Samples	8 × 4 × 2 inches	8 oz.	Except for the United Kingdom, Australasian or Cape Colonies to which the limit is 5 lbs.
Printed Papers, Legal or Commercial Documents	2 × 1 × 1 feet	4 lb. 6 oz.	

	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each Post-card.	Printed Papers including Books &c. Each Newspaper per 4 oz.	Printed Papers including Books &c. Each Packet per 2 oz.	Legal and Commercial Documents Each Packet Not exceeding 4 oz.	Legal and Commercial Documents Each Packet Per 2 oz. additional.	Samples Each Packet. Per 2 oz.
	Ans	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.	Ans.
To the United Kingdom, *viâ Brindisi*	4½	1½	1½	1½	3	1½	1½
To any other Union Country (see list at foot) *viâ Brindisi* through the United Kingdom	4½	1½	2½	1½	3	1½	1½
Ditto (except Ceylon and Persia) when sent by any other route	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
Persia	2	1½	1	1	2	1	1
Australasian Colonies *(Non-Union)*	6	..	1	1½	3	1½	1½
Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay, Natal *(Non-Union viâ Brindisi)* through the United Kingdom	9	...	2	2	4	2	2
Delagoa Bay *(Non-Union) viâ Aden* and *Zanzibar*	8	...	1	1½	3	1½	1½
To the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, Soldiers' and Seamen's letters only	1¾	...	...	...	...	...	...
To the United Kingdom by *P & O. Steamer*, Soldiers' and Seamen's letters only	¾	...	...	...	...	...	...

List of Union Countries.

Aden.	Hayti.	Roumania.
Argentine Republic.	Heligoland.	Russia.
Austria.	Hodeida.	St. Domingo.
Belgium.	Holland.	Salvador.
*Berbera.	Honduras.	Servia.
Bermuda.	Hungary.	Seychelles.
Brazil.	India.	*Souakim.
Bulgaria.	Italy.	Spain.
Canada.	JAPAN.	Spanish Colonies.
Ceylon.	Jedda.	Straits Settlements.
Chili.	Labuan.	Sweden.
CHINA.	Liberia.	Switzerland.
Cyprus.	Luxembourg.	*Tadjoura.
Danish Colonies.	Malta.	Turkey..
Denmark.	* Massowa.	United Kingdom.
Dutch Colonies	Mauritius.	United States of America.
Ecuador.	*Mecca.	United States of Colombia.
Egypt.	Mexico.	United States of Venezuela.
Falkland Islands	* Mocha.	Uraguay.
France.	Montenegro.	West Coast of Africa.
French Colonies.	Newfoundland.	West Indies.
Germany.	Nicaragua.	ZANZIBAR.
Gibraltar.	Norway.	*Zeyla.
Gold Coast.	Paraguay.	
Greece.	Persia.	
Guatemala.	Peru.	
Guiana.	Portugal.	
Hawaii.	Portuguese Colonies.	

* *Regarded as Union places, but no registration available.*

GENERAL.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOURS OF THE POST OFFICE.—The hours during which the Post Office is open to the public for the transaction of business are given below :—

For disposal of references and applications From 7 to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M.

,, registration ... ... } From 7 to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M., unless otherwise notified.
,, insurance ... ...
,, posting parcels ... ...
,, posting value-payable articles ...
,, granting certificates of posting ...

,, the issue and payment of money orders } From noon to 4 P.M., unless otherwise notified.
,, Saving Bank business ... ...

SPECIAL HOURS LOCALLY NOTIFIED.—Special hours of business, the hours for closing mails, and for the delivery of mails are notified at every Post Office in a conspicuous place.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAYS.—On Sundays and on the following Post Office holidays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day, the Post Office will not be open for disposal of references and applications, for the purposes of registration or insurance, for the receipt of parcels or value-payable articles, for granting certificates of posting, for the issue or payment of money orders or for the transaction of Savings Bank business. On these days postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards will not be available to the public unless the last day for closing the mail for Europe should fall on a Sunday or on any of the Post Office holidays.

IMPORTANCE OF NAME OF POST-TOWN.—The general rule to be followed in addressing articles for transmission through the Inland Post is to write the name of the Post-town as clearly as possible at the bottom of the address:—

To A. B., Collector, Poona.	Sewalik, son of Jaganath, Kahar, Moradabad.

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.—A receipt will be given by the Post Office for every parcel or registered, or value-payable, article presented at the office window during the prescribed hours. This receipt will be given, when desired, in a sender's book, provided that the book is presented at the same time as the article with the address on the article written into it. In this case, however, a separate printed form of receipt will not be given. If several articles of the same class are presented at the same time on the part of the same sender, and bearing the same address, a single receipt, including all the articles, will be given, unless the sender demands a separate receipt for each article.

SPECIAL POSTAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The object of the Post Office in undertaking to obtain special acknowledgments is to afford the public an assurance on the part of the Post Office that the articles, for which these acknowledgments can be obtained, have reached the addressees.

ARTICLES FOR WHICH SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.—The articles for which acknowledgments can be obtained are registered letters and packets, and ordinary parcels. In the case of insured articles the Post Office always obtains an acknowledgment from the addressee for the sender.

POSTAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE.—The fee for a special acknowledgment is one anna. It must be prepaid by postage stamps in the case of registered letters and packets, and in cash in the case of parcels.

POST-CARDS.

SPECIAL RULES AS TO ADDRESS, &c., OF POST-CARDS.—Nothing except the address may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the face or stamped side of a post-card. No paper or other article may be attached to the card, and it may not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, though there is no objection to the stamp being perforated with initials for the prevention of theft. As an exception to this rule receipt or other adhesive stamps may be affixed to the back, or blank side, of *inland* post-cards.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF RULES.—If any of the above rules should be infringed with regard to a post-card, it will be taxed on delivery with half an anna.

BOOK-PACKETS.

WHAT A BOOK PACKET MAY CONTAIN.—A book packet may contain:—

(*a*) Any quantity of blank paper, parchment or card-board.

(*b*) Books, whether blank or printed; newspapers and publications of all kinds; engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, with or without the manuscript relating thereto.

(*c*) And generally any thing printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed on paper, parchment or card-board.

With the above articles may be sent any legitimate binding, mounting, or covering, loose or attached, and anything that ordinarily apper-

tains, to such articles, as pens and pencils in the case of a pocket-book, photographs in the case of a photograph book, card plates in the case of visiting cards, &c. But no written communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, may be enclosed with these articles or written upon them: this however does not exclude inscriptions or entries stating who the sender is or to whom the articles are to be given.

(*d*) Business papers, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, &c.

(*e*) Manuscript of all kinds, including manuscript music, not being of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication. Manuscript sent to a newspaper for publication may also be sent as a book packet even when it has the form and character of personal correspondence.

With any of the above-mentioned articles may be sent anything that is necessary for their safe transmission through the post, such as rollers, &c.

Conditions as to Size.—A book packet may not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth: there is no express limit as to weight.

Conditions as to Packing.—A book packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents.

PATTERN PACKETS.

Contents of Pattern Packets.—Pattern packets may only contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which must not possess any saleable value.

Conditions as to Size and Weight.—The size of a pattern packet must not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth; and in weight it must not exceed forty tolas.

Conditions as to Packing.—A pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or open at both ends so as to admit of a ready examination of its contents. An exception to this rule is made in favour of samples of seeds, drugs and other articles which cannot be sent in open covers: such samples may be sent enclosed in boxes or bags, so long as they are fastened in such a way that they can be easily opened. They may also be sent in air-tight cases when necessary, provided that the nature of the contents is certified on the cover under the full signature and address of the sender.

PARCELS.

Conditions as to Weight and Size of Parcels.—A parcel must not exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight, and it must not be of a kind which, owing to size, shape, manner of packing or any other cause cannot be carried without serious inconvenience or risk.

Contents of Parcels.—Any thing may be sent in a parcel excepting articles the transmission of which is prohibited; and any parcel may contain one written communication of the nature of a letter, or having the character of a personal communication, but no more than one.

REGISTRATION.

Postal Articles which can be Registered.—Any letter, postcard, book packet or pattern packet, can be registered for transmission

by the Inland Post. Parcels cannot be registered, as they are forwarded, in any case, under the same precautions as registered articles.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH SUCH ARTICLES CAN BE REGISTERED.—The postal articles enumerated above can be registered at any Post Office for transmission to any other Post Office.

MANNER OF REGISTERING.—Postal articles which the sender wishes to have registered must be presented at the Post Office window for registration. But if a postal article marked "Registered" is found in a Letter Box with the registration fee and postage fully prepaid by means of the stamps affixed to it, it will be registered, should the intentions of the sender be observed. If the registration fee or postage should not have been fully prepaid, the postal article will be forwarded unregistered.

PREPAYMENT OF REGISTRATION FEE AND POSTAGE COMPULSORY.—The postage and registration fee must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the postal article intended for registration. The registration fee is two annas for each postal article registered.

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS ON COVER.—The sender of a registered article is recommended to write his name and address on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, so that the article in case of non-delivery, may be returned to him *unopened and without delay*.

CASES IN WHICH REGISTRATION IS COMPULSORY.—Articles containing currency notes or a part of a currency note *must be registered*, and if any such article be found unregistered at any stage of its passage through the post, it will be registered, and a *double* registration fee charged on delivery, in addition to any other postage which may be due. The same procedure will be followed in the case of any article which manifestly contains a postage stamp or other stamp or label, or a cheque, hundi, bank note, bank post bill, bill of exchange or the like.

INSURANCE.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH ARTICLES CAN BE INSURED.—Registered letters and parcels may be insured at all Post Offices named in the list at the end of the Postal Guide, with the exception of those marked ¶¶; but insurance can only be partial in the case of Post Offices distinguished in that list by the sign ¶.

INSURANCE FEES.—The charge for insurance is as follows :—

When the value insured does not exceed Rs 50 As. 2. When it exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100 As. 4 and 4 annas for every additional rupees 100 or fraction thereof.

Partially insured articles will be charged only half the above rates.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—The cover of an insured letter must be of strong paper, or other substantial material, securely closed and sealed (with distinct impressions of some device other than that of a current coin) at intervals not exceeding two inches along each fold or seam. As an additional precaution (if the contents admit of it,) a thread should be passed through the cover and its contents and tied, the knot being placed under the central seal. An insured parcel must be securely packed in cloth or tin, and if it is packed in cloth, it must bear seals at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing.

* *Specimen of writing the certified value on the envelope.*

Certified value two hundred and seventeen (217) rupees.

To

A. B.,

&c., &c.

CERTIFICATE OF ACTUAL VALUE.—The *actual* value must be certified by the sender in figures and words, immediately above the address,* on the cover of the letter or parcel; no correction or erasure is permissible in the writing or figures of the amount certified.

PREPAYMENT OF INSURANCE FEE AND POSTAGE.—The payment of all charges on insured articles (*i. e.*, postage, registration fee, and insurance fee on letters, and postage and insurance fee on parcels), is compulsory. Prepayment must be made by means of stamps in the case of letters, and by cash in the case of parcels.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS.—Articles not properly packed, or not fully prepaid, or not duly certified or not accompanied by a declaration, will not be insured.

MANNER OF INSURING AND DECLARATION.—Registered letters and parcels intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the Post Office accompanied by a declaration of the value and contents. Forms of declaration, similar to the specimen given below, can be obtained, *gratis*, from the Post Office.

Specimen of Declaration.

The accompanying letter (or parcel) addressed to Major G. H. Grantly, 15th Hussars, Muttra. Contains the articles detailed herein, of the aggregate value of rupees (in words) *Two hundred and seventeen* (217) As.——— Signature of sender. Henry Wood, Agra. Dated 1st April 1881.	Description of Contents.					
	GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.			OTHER ARTICLES.		
	Serial.			Description.	Value.	
	Letter.	No.	General No.	Value.		Rs. A.
	E	12	20,406	100		
	M	16	10,293	100	1 Silver Locket.	17 0
	Number to be filled in by the Post Office.					D. O.

CASES IN WHICH INSURANCE IS COMPULSORY.—Coin, bullion, precious stones, and jewels can be sent by post only in insured registered letters or insured parcels.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES—WHAT THEY ARE.—Value-payable articles are articles with regard to which the Post Office undertakes to recover the declared value from the addressee on delivery, and to remit the amount, minus a commission, to the sender. Parcels and registered book packets may be sent as value-payable articles, provided that the declared value of any such parcel or book packet does not exceed Rs. 600 or contain a fraction of an anna.

POST OFFICES FROM AND TO WHICH THEY MAY BE SENT.—Value-payable articles can be posted at any Post Office that is a Money Order Office (except Aden and Zanzibar) for transmission to any other Post

Office that is a Money Order Office (except Aden and Zanzibar). All Post Offices that are Money Order Offices are distinguished in the list of Post Offices at the end of the Postal Guide by the letters "M. O." opposite their names.

MANNER OF POSTING.—Value-payable articles must be presented at the office of posting with a declaration of their value in the prescribed printed form. Copies of this form can be obtained, *gratis*, at the Post Office.

MANNER OF DELIVERY.—Value-payable articles will be delivered to the addressees on payment of the declared value and any postage that may be due, and on presentation of a signed receipt. Intimation of the arrival of a value-payable article will be sent to the addressee by the office of destination with a form of receipt to be signed and returned.

MANNER OF PAYMENT OF VALUE TO SENDER.—The value when recovered from the addressee will be paid to the sender, by means of a money order, minus a commission calculated at the following rate:—

	Annas.
If the value does not exceed Rs. 10	2
If it exceeds Rs. 10, but does not exceed Rs. 25 ...	4
For every additional Rs. 25 or fraction of Rs. 25 ...	4

FOREIGN PARCEL POST.

POST OFFICES AT WHICH PARCELS CAN BE POSTED.—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India for transmission to the countries named below:—

Aden.	China (British Offices).	Holland.	Straits Settlements
Austria.	Denmark.	(Netherlands)	Sweden.
Belgium.	France.	Hungary.	Switzerland.
Ceylon.	Germany.	Norway.	United Kingdom.

POSTAGE ON PARCELS.—The postage on parcels is eight annas for every pound or fraction of a pound. The postage must be paid *in cash* and prepayment is compulsory.

UNPAID AND INSUFFICIENTLY PAID PACELS.—Unpaid and insufficiently paid parcels will not be forwarded from India.

CONTENTS OF PARCELS.—Anything may be sent in a foreign parcel except opium, liquids, or substances of a dangerous, damaging or offensive nature, such as gunpowder, glass, &c., the transmission of which is forbidden.

CONDITIONS AS TO SIZE AND WEIGHT OF PARCELS.—A parcel may not exceed two feet in length by one foot in width and one foot in depth, nor may it measure *less* than three inches in length by two inches in width and two inches in depth; and it may not exceed fifty pounds in weight (39 tolas are reckoned as equal to 1 pound).

CONDITIONS AS TO VALUE OF PARCELS.—Parcels addressed to the United Kingdom or Ceylon may not exceed £50 in value: in the case of parcels addressed to other countries served by the Foreign Parcel Post no special rule as to value is laid down.

CONDITIONS AS TO PACKING.—Parcels should be securely packed; the public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers, or covers likely to be detached in transit. Heavy articles are sometimes forwarded with only a paper covering insecurely fastened with twine: friction during transit destroys this covering, and damage or loss ensues. A stout covering of cloth, sewn at the edges, or boxes of wood or tin, are recommended for parcels likely to suffer from pressure. Parcels containing valuables should be sealed.

Specimen form of declaration.

This Parcel addressed to—
Thomas B. Smith,
114, Piccadilly,
London.

Contains—	Value. £	s.	d.
1 Piece Puttoo cloth	2	0	0
1 Rampore Chudder	2	10	0
TOTAL.....	4	10	0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value.

(Signed) A. R. ROBINSON.
Amritsar.

ADDRESSES ON PARCELS—DECLARATION OF CONTENTS AND VALUE.—Every parcel must bear the name and full address of the person for whom it is intended, and must be accompanied by a separate paper bearing the *address* of the parcel to which it relates, and a declaration of its *contents* and *value*, as well as the signature and address of the sender. The value must in all cases be stated in British *sterling* money. A specimen of the form of the declaration required is given in the margin.* *Duplicate declarations* should accompany parcels addressed to Germany, Austria, Hungary or Switzerland, and *triplicate declarations* those intended for France, Sweeden, Norway, Holland, Denmark or Belgium.

If addressed to † the United Kingdom (or from Aden to India) or to any country other than Ceylon, or the Straits.

Foreign Parcel Post.

To the Post Master,
Bombay.

PARCELS AND DECLARATIONS TO BE ENCLOSED IN AN OUTER COVER.—Every parcel must be enclosed in a substantial *outer cover* in which the declaration or declarations should also be placed. The outer cover may contain only *one* parcel, and must be superscribed and addressed as shown in the margin. †

MONEY ORDERS.

POST OFFICES AUTHORIZED TO DEAL WITH MONEY ORDERS.—All Post Offices that are authorized to issue or pay money orders are distinguished in the list of Post Offices at the end of the Postal Guide by the letters "M.O." against their names.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

RATES OF COMMISSION.—The commission charged on the issue of money orders is as shown in the margin.*

	Rs.	Rs.	A.
* On sums not exceeding ...	10	0	2
„ exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding	25	0	4
„ „ „ 25 „ „	50	0	8
„ „ „ 50 „ „	75	0	12
„ „ „ 75 „ „	100	1	0
„ „ „ 100 „ „	125	1	4
„ „ „ 125 „ „	150	1	8

LIMIT OF VALUE AND NUMBER OF MONEY ORDERS.—The value of a money order may not exceed Rs. 150 and may not include the fraction of an anna. The same remitter will not be allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

APPLICATIONS FOR MONEY ORDERS.—Applications for money orders must be written on one of the printed forms supplied, *gratis*, by the Post Office. A separate application must be made out for each money order required.

ENTRIES IN APPLICATION.—The name of only one person may be entered in the application as remitter, and the name of only one person as payee, except in the case of firms, &c., whose usual designation must be given. All entries in the application must be written legibly and as completely as possible.

POST-CARDS MAY BE ATTACHED TO APPLICATION.—The remitter of a money order may attach to his application a post-card, and a post-card so attached will be delivered with the money order: the post-card should bear the name and address of the payee on the appropriate side, the reverse side being available for any instructions or communication desired to be conveyed to the payee.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY ORDERS.—A remitter has nothing to do with the transmission of the money order applied for by him, the Post Office undertaking the entire work of transmitting the money order. All that a remitter has to do after receiving a receipt for his application, is to await the receipt of an acknowledgment of delivery of the money order, or to represent to the Post Office any undue delay in the receipt of his acknowledgment.

CEYLON, CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS AND MAURITIUS MONEY ORDERS.—The foregoing rules apply generally to money orders drawn upon Ceylon, China, Japan, the Straits and Mauritius, but no post-card may be attached to applications for such orders.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

* Belgium.	Queensland.
Canada.	South Australia.
Denmark.	Switzerland.
Germany.	Tasmania.
Heligoland.	United Kingdom.
Holland.	United States of America.
Italy.	Victoria.
Luxembourg.	Western Australia.
New South Wales.	

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.—Foreign money orders are money orders exchanged between India and the countries named in the margin.*

RATES OF COMMISSION.—The rates of commission are as follows :—

For Orders drawn upon the following countries, viz., Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Heligoland, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Switzerland, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
On sums not exceeding £2	0 4	Exceeding £10 & not exceeding £12	1 4
Exceeding £2 & not exceeding £5	0 8	„ £12 „ „ £15	1 8
„ £5 „ „ £7	0 12	„ £15 „ „ £17	1 12
„ £7 „ „ £10	1 0	„ £17 „ „ £20	2 0

For Orders drawn upon the United Kingdom, the United States of America or Canada.

On sums not exceeding £2	0 8	Exceeding £5 & not exceeding £7	1 8
Exceeding £2 & not exceeding £5	1 0	„ £7 „ „ £10	8 0

LIMITS OF VALUE AND NUMBER OF MONEY ORDERS.—The amount of a foreign money order must be expressed in British (*sterling*) money and may not exceed £10 if payable in the United Kingdom, Canada or Tasmania, or £20 if payable in any other country mentioned above. No money order may contain a fraction of a penny, and no remitter will be allowed to obtain in one day more than four money orders payable to the same person.

REMITTER TO INFORM PAYEE OF HIS NAME.—It will be necessary for the remitter of a foreign money order *to write to the payee informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the application.* The

payee will receive the money order direct from the head money order office of the country of payment.

SCHEDULES SHOWING THE RATES OF EXCHANGE.—For the purpose of calculating the Indian equivalent of the amount of a foreign money order and the commission chargeable thereon, all Head Post Offices will be supplied with schedules drawn out at different rates of exchange and will receive orders from time to time as to the particular schedule to be used in such calculations. Copies of the schedules can be seen at any Head Post Office.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

WHERE AND WHEN DEPOSITS MAY BE MADE.—Post Office Savings Banks are established at all Post Offices that are Money Order Offices (*except those in the Bombay Presidency*), and are open to receive deposits daily, with the exception of Sundays, and Post Office holidays, from noon till 4 P. M.

WHO MAY DEPOSIT—WHAT GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO DO WITH REGARD TO DEPOSITS.—At these Banks any person (man, woman or child) may deposit money. No sum less than four annas, and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas, can be received: no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 500 in all in the year. Government promises to repay the money, with interest, to the person depositing it in his or her own name, whether man, woman or child. Parents and other relatives can also deposit money on behalf of minors, that is of persons who have not completed the age of 18 years, but Government will not pay this money during the minority of the minors to any one except their legal guardians.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS HOW CALCULATED AND PAID.—Interest is allowed, until further orders, at the rate of one pice, or three pies, a month on every complete sum of five rupees. It will be calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of an account on any date from the 1st to the close of the 24th day of a month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year after the 31st March.

HOW TO MAKE A FIRST DEPOSIT.—On making a first deposit every person must give his name, occupation and residence. A Native must also give his father's name and caste. He must then sign the following declaration, or, should he be unable to write, affix his mark or seal to it at the Post Office in the presence of a witness who will attest it with his signature:—

Form of Declaration.

I hereby declare that the Post Office Savings Banks' Rules have been read $\frac{\text{by me}}{\text{to me,}}$ and that I accept them as binding upon me. I further declare that I have no account in my own name at any Post Office Savings Banks.

_____

Depositor.

DEPOSITOR'S PASS-BOOK—ITS USE AND IMPORTANCE.—A pass-book will be given to every depositor free of charge when he makes his first deposit. This book will show, in the vernacular of the district, or in English, as the depositor may wish, the number of his account, with the name of the office from which the book is issued, his own name, occupation and residence. Money cannot be paid in or taken out without the production of this book, and the Post Master will enter in it every sum of money paid in or taken out, strike the balance on each

occasion, and sign the entry and stamp it with the office stamp. The depositor must present the Pass-book after the 31st March of each year, in order that the interest due may be added to the principal in the book, and he must always carefully examine the entries made in his book before leaving the office. On no occasion should he allow the Pass-book to remain at the Post Office, unless his account is finally closed. The Pass-book is his private property and must be kept carefully in his own hands. Should he lose the book or allow it to be spoilt, he will have to pay one rupee for a fresh book.

How to Make Subsequent Deposits—Depositor at Sub-Post Office Entitled to Special Receipt.—When a depositor wishes to deposit money after the first time, all that he has to do is to send or present the money with his book at the Post Office. If this money be paid in at a Sub-office, the depositor will receive, in addition to the receipt in the book, an acknowledgment by post from the Head Office. If this acknowledgment should not reach him, or if it should have any corrections in it, or should not tally with the entry in the book, he must write to the Post Master at the Head Office, the name of which is in his book, and should renew his application again and again until he receives a satisfactory reply.

How to Withdraw Money.—A depositor may withdraw money once a week, the sum withdrawn must not be less than four annas, or a sum that is not a multiple of four annas. He must make an application on a printed form, which he can obtain at the Post Office. If he can write, he can sign the form and send it to the Post Office with his Pass-book. If he cannot write, he must attend the Post Office and affix his mark or seal to the form, to be attested by the signature of a witness. Payment will then be made to the depositor or to the person presenting the signed application and Pass-book and his receipt taken, *in all cases without a receipt stamp*, on the order for payment. At a Sub-office payment cannot be made until an order of payment is received from the Head Office. The depositor will be told on what day to come for the money, and on that day payment will be made, as above, to the person presenting his Pass-book. If a depositor wishes to withdraw the whole of his money, he must follow the same procedure.

How to Transfer Deposits.—A depositor can transfer his deposit, without charge to any other Post Office that is a Money Order Office. If he should wish to transfer his account, he must present his Pass-book at the Post Office, or he can send a written application asking for the transfer with his Pass-book. The Pass-book will be retained by the Post Master, and a receipt given to him showing the amount at his credit. On presenting this receipt at the Post Office to which his account is transferred, he will receive a new Pass-book free of charge. A depositor in a District Savings Bank may, by application to the local Treasury, have his account transferred free of charge to any Post Office Savings Bank.

How Depositor can Obtain Further Information.—If any further information be required on any point connected with the Post Office Savings Banks, detailed rules will be found in the Postal Guide or can be seen at any Post Office.

Post Office Officials Bound to Secrecy.—The officers of the Post Office are not allowed to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount deposited or withdrawn by him, to any one not belonging to the Postal Department.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Rates of Postage for Ceylon.

	Each letter per ½ oz.	Each Postcard.	Printed papers, including books &c.		Legal and commercial Documents Each packet.		Samples Each packet.
			Each Newspaper per 4 oz.	Each Packet per 2 oz.	Not exceeding 4 oz.	For 2 oz. additional.	For 2 oz.
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Ceylon (British.)							
Viâ Calcutta, Madras or Bombay (or from Aden) through Colombo ... ... Viâ C. M. (or from Aden) by French packet through Colombo	3	1½	1	1	2	1	1
By land Post, through Kankesanturai	2	1½	1	...	...	...	...
By Indian Packet, through Colombo	2	1½	1	1	2	1	1
By private Vessel...	2	1½	1	1	2	1	1

A. Saminadier,
Disbursing Postmaster.

Trevandrum,
26th September 1882.

RULES REGARDING THE UNJEL DEPARTMENT OF THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT PUBLISHED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Unjel rules :—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1.) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3.) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particluar.

(4.) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 Chackrams.

(5.) That Book or Pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 Chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 Annas.

(6.) That the Unjel Department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two Chackrams the British rate being 1 Anna.

(7.) That proof sheets and Press Manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8.) That complaints against the Unjel office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Unjel will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter Mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at Letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words emergent and by Letter mail are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sirkar Unjel. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the Head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar On Sirear Service only To The Tahsildar, A. B. Division Sumprethy. Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover, must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government Officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Unjel Office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Unjel Department will be paid by the Official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the Official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government Officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Unjel office as private covers and charged on

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar Service Bearing To A. B. C. D. Dewan Peishcar Alleppey.

delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS UNJEL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Unjel by the public is 1 Fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Unjel authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Unjel master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks, and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Unjel Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarwadi Kariakar in behalf of H H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Unjel Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles, &c. by periodical expresses for the use of the palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 Chackrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chackrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheques, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currrency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of Newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will trave by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by Banghy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen, or of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Unjel officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19 A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packet may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 Chackrams for the former and 2 Chackrams for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering, and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Unjel office for a parcel only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27 If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 chackrams independently of the parcel postage

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c. posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Unjel master at every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Unjel Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Unjel office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be desptched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Unjel Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Unjel Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Unjel peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due, or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring any immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Unjel peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Unjel peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c. shall be taken back to the Unjel office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage, is marked on a letter or other article, must be paid at once on delivery, after which, any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Unjel Stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Unjel office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Unjel Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Unjel peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Unjel offices if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Unjel office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

37. Unclaimed letters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks, of which fact due notice will be given by the Unjel Master at every station, and after that period, they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders, who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Unjel explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Unjel officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Unjel station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Unjel station as clearly as possible

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions at the Unjel office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Unjel office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Unjel Master at any station or the person in charge of the Unjel office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed or otherwise improperly dealt with unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records, of any Unjel office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Unjel Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th April 1882.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel.

Rates of Postage on Letters.			Rates of Postage on Newspapers.			Rates of Postage on Book packets.			Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.			Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.						
Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	For distance.					
													Not exceeding 30 miles.		Not exceeding 100 miles.		Exceeding 100 miles	
	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.
½ Tola ...	„	1	10 Tolas ...	„	1	10 Tolas ...	„	1	10 Tolas ...	„	1	20 Tolas ...	„	1	„	2	1	„
1 do. ...	„	2	20 do ...	„	2	20 do. ...	„	2	20 do. ...	„	2	50 do. ...	„	2	1	„	2	„
2 do. ...	1	„	30 do. ...	„	3	30 do. ...	„	3	30 do. ...	„	3	100 do. ..	1	„	2	„	4	„
3 do. ..	1	2	40 do. ...	1	„	40 do. ...	1	„	40 do. ...	1	„	200 do. ..	2	„	4	„	8	„
For every additional Tola .	„	2	For every additional 10 Tolas ...	„	1	For every additional 10 Tolas.	„	1	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas	„		300 do. ...	3	„	6	„	12	„
												400 do. ...	4	„	8	„	16	„
												500 do. ..	5	„	10	„	20	„
												600 do. ...	6	„	12	„	24	„
						Book packets exceeding 200 Tolahs will be charged at the parcel rates...						Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Unjel Offices.						

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chackrams.
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF UNJEL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay	Thovalay	Shencottah	Shencottah
Poothapandy		Samburvadakarai ...	
Assamboo		Pooliaray...	
Soosindram	Agasthiswaram	Coonathoor	Coonathoor
Mahadanapuram ...		Adoor	
Cottar		Chavaray...	Karnagapally
Nagercoil...		Padanayerculangaray	
Vadasery		Kristnapuram	
Padmanabhapuram ...	Cu'kulam	Arepad	Kartigapally
Theroovattar		Kayencoolum	
Eraneal	Eraneal	Mavelicaray	Mavelicaray
Colachel		Pulickal	
Karingal		Chenganoor	Chenganoor
Coolithooray	Velavanoode	Puthanamthattay ...	
Puthukadai		Koniyoor...	
Pattanam...		Tiroovalla	Tiroovalla
Parachalay	Neyattungaray	Aramoola...	
Neyattungaray ...		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay
Poovar		Poolincoonoo	
Nemum		Alleppey	
Trevandrum	Trevandrum	Alleppey Peravagay...	
Karamanay		Shertalay...	Shertalay
Poothenchanthay ...		Kalavoor...	
Pattam		Areacootty	
Calacoottam		Vycome	Vycome
Nedoovangad	Nedoovangad	Theekenparavoor ...	
Areanad		Paravoor	Paravoor
Ponmoodi		Verapolay	
Pachai		Yettoomanoor... ...	Yettoomanoor
Vamanapuram... ...		Cottayam...	Cottayam
Sherayingeel	Sherayiengeel	Kedungoor	
Attangal		Changanachery ...	Chenganachery
Warkalay...		Kanjerapally	
Nadayara...		Peermade	
Quilon	Quilon	Pala...	Menachell
Paroor		Thodo valay	Thodoovalay
Quilon Peravagay ...		Moovattoopulay ...	Moovattoopulay
Kottarakaray	Kottarakaray	Pitavam	
Anjel		Chalickavattam ...	Kunathoonal
Madathoorakany ...		Parambavoor	
Pathanapuram ...	Pathanapuram	Alwaye	
Kolathoorpulay ...		Tiroovaloor	Allengad
Valookenparai... ...			
Poonaloor			

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sircar Transit is a Temporary Establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the Public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Unjel.)

VI. Rules concerning the Public are as follows:—

"PASSENGERS."

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any Boat or Carriage used for the Transit, without having paid his fare. *

* Table I.

2. On payment of the fare Tickets are issued to Passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver up to them before leaving the Transit.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The Tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any Passenger found intoxicated committing a nuisance or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other Passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than ten Passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than eight in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separte fare; for every additional child, he shall pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fare, and get a separate Ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that Tickets have been obtained for

such persons by misrepresentation, such Tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 10 persons, * a single Passenger or group of Passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 8 fares for a Carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum, before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor, Do. Do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit †

† Table IV.

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 Tolas, "free"; all baggage weighing more than 300 Tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes, will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any Passenger found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by Public Auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, Passengers should be at the respective stations 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit. ‡

‡ Table IV.

PARCELS.

23. Big and heavy Parcels as well as small ones will be received * and booked at all stations, provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with Parcels. It is compulsory, that the place of destination of Parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

* Table III.

24. Charges for Parcels, † can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

† Table I.

25. Duplicate Receipt Notes will be given for all Parcels, which Notes the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees These receipts should be given up by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the Parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered over to the owners, only on payment of all dues.

27. The Government undertake to deliver the Parcels only at the stations. ‡

‡ Table III.

28. On payment of charges for carrying, Parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable.

29. Parcels containing perishable articles, will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of Parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of Parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into, and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of Parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement, showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, Parcels should be carefully made up in wax cloth, leather, or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable Parcels will not be accepted for transmission; and it must be distinctly stated in the address, that the Parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods, found in any package will be confiscated to the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous Parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their Parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the Parcels, on the owner's failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations, are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance.	Rates from Trevandrum. To	Fanams.	Chackrams.	Rates from station to station	Distance from one place to another.	Fare per passenger Fans.	Fare per passenger Chks.	Remarks.
Miles.					Miles.			
28	Nadayara	2	1	Trevandrum	...	...	...	Thus the total distance of the line is 195 miles, and the fare per passenger for the whole line is Rupees 2.
40	Quilon	3	..	Nadayara	28	2	1	
81	Ambalapulay	6	...	Quilon	12	...	3	
90	Alleppey	6	2	Ambalapulay	41	3	...	
114	Vycome	7	3	Alleppey	9	...	2	
129	Cochin	9	2	Vycome	24	1	1	
154	Caroovoopadantha ...	10	2	Cochin	15	1	3	
175	Trichoor	12	1	Caroovoopadantha ...	25	1	...	
195	Shoranoor	14	...	Trichoor	21	1	3	
				Shoranoor	20	1	3	

From Alleppey to Cottayam, the distance is 12 miles; passage fare, Fanam 1. (Branch Transit.)

TABLE II.

Rates of Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1000 Tolas.		1001 to 3000 Tolas.		3001 to 6000 Tolas.		6001 to 9000 Tolas.		9001 to 12000 Tolas. *	
	Fns.	ch.	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns.	ch	Fns	ch
1 to 50 miles	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 „ 100 „	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 „ 150 „	1	2	3	.	6	...	12	..	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 „ 200 „	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	..	32	..	40	..

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the Rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

The time when Parcels can be received for booking or can be delivered to owners at the different stations.

Stations.	Hours.
Trevandrum ...	6 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to 7–30 P. M.
Nadayara	6 „ „ 8 „ „ any hour in the night.
Quilon	6 „ „ Noon „ 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
Alleppey	6 „ „ 11 „ „ 2 „ „ 10 „
Cottayam	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 3 „ „ 10 „
Cochin	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 1 „ „ 8 „
Caroovoopadantha ...	6 „ „ Noon „ 3 „ „ 8 „
Trichoor	6 „ „ 10 „ „ 3 „ „ 10 „
Shoranoor	6 „ „ 9 „ „ Noon „ 4 „

TABLE IV.

Shows the time when different Transits depart from or arrive at the Stations.
(The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.)

Distance from Station to Station.	Stations.		* (A) Departure. A. M.	* (A) Departure. P. M.	* (A) Arrival. A. M.	* (A) Arrival. P. M.	‡ (B) Departure. A. M.	‡ (B) Departure. P. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. A. M.	‡ (B) Arrival. P. M.
Miles.										
„	Trevandrum		...	8–0	...	...	...	...	8–0	...
20	Nadayara	(b)	4–10	...	4–0	...	...	10–10	...	10–0
12	Quilon	(a)	...	3–0	10–0	...	...	6–0	10–0	...
41	Ambalapulay	(b)	6–10	...	6–0	...	...	6–10	...	6–0
9	Alleppéy	(a)	...	6–0	10–0	...	...	3–0	...	2–0
24	Vycome	(b)	3–10	...	3–0	...	3–10	...	3–0	...
15	Cochin	(a)	...	8–0	...	2–0	...	8–0	6–0	...
25	Caroovoopadantha	(a)	noon	...	6–0	...	...	8–0	6–0	...
21	Trichoor		...	8–0	...	6–0	...	10–0	...	8–0
20	Shoranoor		...	...	3–0	...	...	2–0	...	...

If by any accident (A) or (B) fails to reach the Stations marked (a) before the time appointed for departure, the Transit thence will be nevertheless despatched at the appointed time.

No time for meals, &c., will be allowed for Passengers at Stations marked (b).

Branch Transit 12 Miles.		A. M.	P. M.
Alleppey	Dep.	...	11–0
	Ar.	6–0	...
Cottayam	Dep.	...	11–0
	Ar.	6–0	...

* (A) Stands for the Transit from Trevandrum to Shoranoor.
‡ (B) Stands for the Transit from Shoranoor to Trevandrum.

Statement showing the different rates charged by the Carnatic Carrying Company, Tinnevelly.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and *vice versa*.						From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit ...	20	4	...	25	4	..	10	4	...	12	8	...	These are not invariable. Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	
Do. Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five Pies per mile.

Table showing the rate chargeable on the Trevandrum and Thencausy lines by the Punkah Carrying Company.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						From Tinnevelly & from Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa.*						Remarks.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first Class Bandy for Europeans.....	20	4	0	25	4	0	10	4	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	7	2	0	9	8	0	
Whole second Class for Europeans	15	2	0	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Whole first Class Bandy for Natives	15	4	0	20	4	0	7	10	0	10	4	0	7	10	0	4	2	0	6	2	0	
Passengers each.....	2	0	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	
For Parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund ...	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	

At 5 pies each Passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacharry and Tinnevelly.
At 6 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. and Trevandrum.

Statement of charges made by M. R. & Co., from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly & Trevandrum to Oliganacharry.						From Oliganacharry to Trevandrum & Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans...	20	4	0	25	4	0	10	4	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	0	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	0	20	4	0	7	10	0	10	4	0	7	10	0	
For each Native passenger ...	2	0	0	2	8	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Md..	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
For the intermediate station from Oliganacharry to Trevandrum..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 Pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacharry to Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 Pies per mile.

Directions for Vessels arriving at Alleppey.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete Manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the Manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass Register, and every other credential concerninig their Ship or Vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed before the Ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the Manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour none will be given. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Custom House with an Export Manifest of all Cargo shipped on board their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the Vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and the names of the Port or Ports bound to.

4. Port Clearances will not be granted to Vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. had been adjusted.

5. No shore Boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set unless in case of emergency, and by special permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant Alleppey.

Directions for Ships bound from the Southward, the Bay of Bengal, or Coromandel Coast to Alleppey in the S. W. Monsoon.

Ships bound to Alleppey, from any of the above mentioned places in the S. W. Monsoon, should follow the directions given by Horsburgh, for "Ships bound from the Bay of Bengal, to Bombay, or other places to the westward, during the S. W. Monsoon."

Having crossed the Equator well to the westward of the Maladive Islands (65°E) a ship should steer North until in the Latitude of 9° 30′. She should then run due East for Alleppey, making an allowance for a 3 knot southerly current after passing the parallel of Kalpenny Island.

Alleppey Flagstaff is in Latitude 9° 29′ 48″ N. and Longitude 76° 18′ 45″ E. by Lieut. Selly of the Indian Navy measured from Bombay—The Trigonometrical Survey places it in Longitude 76″ 23′ E. The anchorage in the roads during the S. W. Monsoon is with the Light House from N. E. to E. N. E. in five or 6 fathoms water. In the fair season from October to May, vessels may anchor in 3 or 4 fathoms with the Light House bearing E. by N.—the soundings are very regular.

A mud bank has formed, and vessels have anchored off the port in 4 to 5 fathoms of water and loaded and discharged during the last South-West Monsoon in perfect safety.

Ships from Colombo or Tuticorin bound for Alleppey in the S. W. Monsoon should, on leaving Colombo roads, be in good sailing trim, and have good sails bent and be prepared to encounter bad weather.

From Colombo roads, a W. N. Westerly course should be steered close hauled for the Coast of Tinnevelly. Should the wind have sufficient southing in it, advantage should be taken of it to round Cape Comorin well to the southward. After rounding which, it often happens that a Ship will carry the southerly wind all the way up the coast, at all events, a ship which sails moderately well by the wind, after having rounded Cape Comorin will always be able to make the passage to Alleppey or Cochin in 8 or 10 days, there being often a favourable current along the coast to the northward with very often a slant of wind from the south, and a ship having good sails bent and taking every advantage of the shifts of wind will be able to make a much better passage and with less wear and tear than by the Southern route.

A large ship coming from the northward ought not to come under 7 fathoms if drawing much water, until the Flagstaff or Light House bears to the Eastward of S. E. as there are some shoal patches with only 4 fathoms on, in shore of these soundings. In like manner, vessels coming from the southward should attend carefully to the lead when in with the land, and not come under 13 fathoms off Quilon, which is the depth close to this dangerous reef; to the northward of Quilon reef, the coast may be approached to 7 fathoms.

Alleppey may be known from the offing by its Light House erected close to the Flagstaff, the light from which was first exhibited on the night of the 28th March 1862. The light is of the holophotal description, and is kept burning every night, from the departure of daylight to the return of the same in the morning It is revolving, producing a bright flash once in every minute and is visible in ordinary weather 20 miles

Ships may procure water from a well at the beach, and good vegetables and fruits can also be obtained generally in abundance Fish is plentiful, and of the best description and variety, and other supplies equally abundant.

In the N. E. Monsoon or fair season from November to April the weather is favourable for proceeding to or from Colombo. The N. E. Monsoon sets in about the end of October or beginning of November, generally with thunder, lightning and heavy rain from the land for a few evenings—by the end of November the weather is fine, with regular land and sea breezes all along the Malabar Coast. The land wind off Quilon blows with considerable force usually setting in about 10 P. M continuing during the night and up to 10 or 11 A. M. when it dies away, and is followed by the sea breeze, from W. to N. W. veering to north until the evening.

KUNNYACOOMAREE or CAPE COMORIN by the great Trigonometrical Survey is in Lat. 8° 4′ N. Long. 77° 36′ 45″ E. Lieuts. Hothersay, Powel and Selly, late Indian Navy and Mr. Franklin R. N., place it 4 miles further westward viz: 77° 32′ 30″ E. It is high water at the Cape on full and change 0 30 P. M. The Cape is low, to the S. E. of the point and within a mile of it, is a high rock with two others adjoining on which the sea breaks. Near the point to the westward is a pagoda and a little to the westward of it is the Residency Bungalow. About 4 miles N. W. ¼ N. from the Cape stands a high Conical Hill, which is the first land seen in coming from the southward, and is the most southern of the Ghaut Mountains. The Coast is safe to approach to 10 fathoms. There is generally a high surf breaking along the beach but in coasting along, it is better not to come under 22 fathoms which is the depth about 5 miles off shore particularly during the night and when in the vicinity of the Crocodile Rock.

West a little northerly from Cape Comorin distance 16 miles, lies the Crocodile Rock upon which the sea does not always break being covered at high water—it has 16 and 17 fathoms close to.

CUDDEAPUTNUM POINT bears from the Rock N. E. ¼ N. distance 2¾ miles. Adunda Islet on the same bearing, distance 1½ miles and Kotah Islet N. by W. ¾ W. a little over 1¾ miles. There is a safe passage between the Crocodile Rock and those Islets, by keeping rather closer to the Crocodile. There is also a passage between these Islets and Cuddeaputnum Point, but a good look out should be kept from the masthead in passing through either, as the Crocodile and the dangers in the inner passage cannot be seen from the deck at high water. The Crocodile is in Lat. 8° 5′ 30″ N. Long. 77° 16′ 20″ E. Cuddeaputnum Point is steep and like the neighbouring shore has a red appearance. A light is now exhibited from the point on a square built masonry tower.

COLACHIL or COLACHEL Toray five miles N W. from Cuddeaputnum Point is the rising Port of Colachel; there is a Church and a Flagstaff on the beach, Lat. 8° 10′ 45″ N. Long. 77° 13′ 30″ E. The anchorage in the roads is in from 8 to 8½ fathoms. Four small Islets near the beach afford shelter to the cargo boats shipping Coffee or other produce, a ship therefore calling here

to load, should anchor to *leeward*, so as to give the boats the greatest facility for reaching the ship with their cargo dry. A Red Buoy marks a rock on which one of the steamers swung shortly after coming to an anchor, to load coffee in 1·73, but it is inside the foul ground line as laid down in Capt. Selby's chart of this coast and it is the latest survey 1850 and 51. It is possible that steamers could find a safe anchorage inside of the rocks above water off this port. This could be easily ascertained by having the ground carefully swept in order to ascertain whether there is foul ground inside of them, and in the passage north of them, also if a safe entrance is to be found to the southward of them. If the examination is favourable and there is sufficient room for a Steamer to swing round when inside, the advantage to Government and all concerned will be complete. The gap between the two rocks could at little cost be filled up with Beaton if necessary. If there should not be room to swing, the ground being otherwise free of rocks, it would only be a question of moorings head and stern. Ships' Boats should never attempt to land on any part of the coast from Cape Comorin up to Quilon as there is at all times a heavy surf on the Beach.

TENGAPUTNUM—About 5 miles N. W. by W, from Colachel is the town of Tengapatnum Lat 8° 13′ 30″ Long. 77° 10′ E. Off the mouth of the river (south of it) is the Island of Innivelpanpar or Eniam having a church and other buildings on it–there are 5 other Islets with rocks above and under water near to it. The river is navigable for boats in the rainy season from June to October for some distance in-land. A considerable trade, principally in saltfiish, is carried on from this place and other villages along the Coast with Ceylon.

Covalum or Ruttra Point in the charts, is higher than the adjoining low land, from which it runs up terminating in a high Bluff. There is a small Bungalow on the top of it which may be seen in passing. The Coast between Tengapatnum and this is bold to approach having 18 to 20 fathoms 2 miles off shore.

TREVANDRUM or TEEROOVANANTAPOORUM. The seat of the Government and Capital of the Kingdom of Travancore is about 2½ miles East from Shunggoomoogum on the sea Beach. The Fort cannot be seen from the sea, but a Flagstaff* stands about the centre of it opposite the palace, another further to N. E. is at the British Residency; on a Hill to the North of the Fort stands the Observatory and can be distinctly made out in passing by its three Domes. Very few public Observatories in Europe have been so well found in Instruments and all by the most celebrated makers. It is in Lat. 8° 30′ 35″ N. and Long. 77° E. The country around is extremely beautiful and variegated. East from Trevandrum about 7 miles is a remarkable round Conical Hill called Namum, or Bringal Hill in the charts, and

* Since destroyed by lightning.

forms a good mark for this part of the coast being easily distinguished from the other hills laying like it, between the Ghauts and the Coast. The Ghauts here are very high rising over 6,000 feet.

ANJENGO or UNCHEE TYKEL. The Fort is Lat. 8° 39′ 40″ N. and Long. 76° 45′ 15″ E.—once a place of considerable importance and the earliest settlement of the late Hon'ble East India Company on the Malabar Coast. Orme the Historian was born here, and here resided Elizabeth Draper to whom Sterne addressed his letter to Eliza. The first British Resident to the Court of Travancore, John Toller, died and was buried here in 1777. The Fort was deserted some time prior to the commencement of the present century, the lower mast of the old Flagstaff still stands on the North Western angle of the Fort. The town is to the North of it, and a large Roman Catholic Church with some ancient monuments principally Dutch; but the place has a forsaken appearance. It is not easily distinguished from the offing, being hid by cocoanut trees. There is generally a heavy surf rolling in on the shore, and the place offers no inducement for a ship to anchor, fresh water not being procurable, and the anchorage inside of 10 fathoms foul and rocky.

WURKULLA. Immediately to the North of the Anjengo River rises the Wurkulla Cliff to about 200 feet, extending along the Coast to the Northward 6 miles From thence an inland navigable water communication extends by means of canals, the large estuaries at Quilon, Alleppey and Cochin, up to Chowghaut a distance of over 130 miles, and at a trifling cost could be made so to the Madras Railway Station at Tiroor 18 miles distant; as during the S. W. Monsoon cargo boats go to that point on the Madras Railway. The Wurkulla Cliffs are now tunnelled through, and connect this water communication with Trevandrum from whence there is a canal to Wurkulla, being for the most part a natural Backwater and separated from the sea by a sand bank varying from a few yards to 5 miles in breadth, and upon which all the Sea Port Towns of the Coast are situated. The estuaries too, carry considerable depths throughout and in many parts reach far inland, into which all the watershed of the country is received the rivers being more or less navigable for considerable distances inland. Travancore has thus rare natural facilities to the develo ement of her wealth and commerce which few other countries possess, and no system of Railways could attain to.

QUILON. The Flagstaff in Lat. 8° 53′ 30″ N. Long. 76° 36′ E. by Lieut. Taylor I. N., a place of considerable importance in the time of the Portuguese and Dutch, and also during the Honorable East India Co's Government of India. A considerable Military force was kept up here until 1832, when the station was reduced to one Regiment. It exported a considerable quantity of cloth and indigo, but this branch of industry, and the

general trade of the place has much fallen off. The point near the Flagstaff runs out a little in the sea, and is higher than the Coast North and South of it. S. E. of the Point, Two Buoys, one red and the other Black with Staves and Baskets are placed during the fine weather viz; 15th October to 15th May to show the safe channel between the Reefs. Vessels should keep well out until Factory Chimney bears N. E. then head for same between the Buoys and anchor in 4½ to 5 Fathoms when Tangacheri outer point bears W. N. W. When the Buoys are lifted, Vessels should anchor with Flagstaff N. to W. by E. in 8 to 10 fathoms. A small flagstaff 75 feet in height, has been erected close to the Factory Chimney for signalling to Vessels in Port, the old flagstaff at Tangacheri being too distant for quick communication.

Great caution is necessary in aproaching this part of the coast, as an extensive reef and detached rocks stretch from the South of the point 3 miles to seaward and 7 miles North to Iveker or Ibic River. A ship therefore in passing or working along the coast should keep the lead going, and not come under 12 fathoms, as that is the depth close to this dangerous reef. With a fair wind and not bound to any part of the coast, 22 to 23 fathoms would be prudent soundings to preserve from Cape Comorin to the North of the Quilon reef, as these soundings will carry a ship well clear of the Crocodile Rock. A light house is being built on Cadea Patnum Point to mark the vicinity of the Crocodile danger, but "the Lead, Latitude and Look out" should never be relaxed, particularly in the vicinity of dangers and when standing in for the land.

The ship "Lady Hodgkinson" from England bound to Bombay with Troops, and a valuable cargo, on the forenoon of the 22nd of December 1858 (the finest month in the year) while standing along shore to the Northward with the land wind and smooth water, ran on the *inside* of the Quilon Reef and became a total wreck. It was said a leadsman was in the chains, if so, the lead must have been over-hove, as the ship was not more than 800 yards from the shore and for sometime in little more than her own draft of water.

The coast from Ivika River North to Alleppey is fringed with cocoanut trees and is safe to approach to 7 and 8 fathoms 3 or 4 miles off shore.

Porcaut. Porcaut and in the old charts Porca is in Lat. 9° 21′ 35″ N. Long. 76° 28′ E;—was a place of considerable importance in the time of the Portuguese and afterwards of the Dutch. The factory was washed away by the sea in 1742, a canal running with a few yards of the beach connects the place with the Backwater. The smooth water has now shifted to Tortapully and has decreased in area, but a new mud bank has formed off Alleppey.

Chetticaud, a village 3¼ miles North from Alleppey Lat. 9° 32′ 33″ North Long. 76° 23′ 10″ East, is at the Northern limit

of an extent of smooth water which has been observed forming for several Monsoons, presenting the same general features as that now at Porcaud. To the Southward of the village, the sea breaks in 5 to 6 fathoms in shore of which it is calm with a soft bottom. From a remote period, Alleppey has been known to Navigators as a natural harbour of refuge, and the following account of it is extracted from Penkerton's East Indies. "Capt. 'Cope says 'Mud Bay is a place that I believe few can parallel 'in the world. It lies on the shore of St. Andrea about half a 'league out in the sea, and is open to the wide ocean and has 'neither Island nor Bank to break off the force of the billows, 'which come rolling with great violence in all other parts of the 'Coast, in the South West Monsoon, but on the Bank of Mud, 'lose themselves in a moment, and ships lie on it as secure as in 'the best harbour without motion or disturbance."

In coming to an anchor the Officer in charge should see that the anchor is clear and the chain stopped up clear of the stock, and to let go only after the ship has gathered good stern way. If the ship has put in distress, or is to remain any time, the whole cable should be given.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the Coast in April, May and June, also in October and November; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the Coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or on the Mud Bank off Alleppey. The S. W. Monsoon sets in at Alleppey generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the Monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alleppey occurs at 9–40 A. M and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4–40 P. M.

The general direction of the Wind during the S. W. Monsoon at Alleppey is from W. N. W. to N. W.

JOHN ROHDE,
Master Attendant Alleppey.

Rules for the better Regulation of Boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Kartigay 1054. / 21st November 1878.

1. An Officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all Boats and Crews plying in the Port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these Rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these Rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

4. From and after the 20th Kartigai 1054 / 4th December 1878 no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the Port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat Master shall on receipt of such application, inspect the boat and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it, the number mentioned in the registor. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalum. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in, altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo or passengers, shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the

annexed schdulo (C) which may be revised from time to time under sanetion of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 rupees or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Boat Master's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower and any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or discretion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 10 rupees or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes, and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16; any refusal

to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of License.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his License which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the License will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a License is withdrawn, the Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain, the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's Office within one week of such transfer; in default the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which Licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default, to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

29. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancel-

ment of the Registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register Book.

(Signed) N. NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

Huzzur Cutcherry.
Trevandrum 10th Kartigey 1054.
24th November 1878.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the Rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th November 1878. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and seaworthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat	No. of passengers without Cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

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Signature of Boat Master.

C.

Schedule of Boat hire for the Port of Colachel and Quilon.

No.	Articles.	Boat hire. Chs.	C.	Remarks.
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts	2	..	
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each Bundle not exceeding 3 cwts.
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...	
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...	
5	Hides per bale	7	..	
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	..	
7	Long cloth per bale	6	..	
8	Paper and gunnies per bale	6	..	
9	Provisions and Oilman stores per cask ...	6	...	
10	Do, Do. per case	3	...	
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	0	12	
12	Paddy and other grains per bag	2	..	
13	Tea per chest	4	...	
14	Spice per chest	14	..	
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	..	
16	Laurel nut Do.	2	...	
17	Crockery per box	2	...	
18	General cargo per cwt.	2	...	
19	Timber logs per candy	4	...	
20	Planks per corge	28	..	
21	Do. double per corge...	56	...	
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1000	36	...	
23	Do. without Do. Do.	15	...	
24	Copra per bale	8	...	
25	Ginger Do.	8	..	
26	Turmeric Do.	8	...	
27	Coir Do.	10		
28	Iron, Copper and other metals per candy ...	8	..	
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...	
30	Silk cases each	2	...	
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...	
32	Crackers Do.	4	...	
33	Jars per 100	35	...	
34	Preserves per chest	2	...	
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...	
36	Wheat and other grains per candy	8	...	
37	Passengers per head	4	...	
38	Ballast per ton	14	...	

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the 7 hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boats.

				Chs.	Ships.	Chs.
Single Boat with 6 oars in fair weather to Pattamar				10	Do.	20
Do.	4 Do.	Do.	Do.	8	Do.	14
Do.	3 Do.	Do.	Do.	7	Do.	12

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul weather four rates.

A Boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatman.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Boat Master.

BOAT RULES.

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An Officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Port.

2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.

3. For the purposes of carrying out these Rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

4. Similarly the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.

5. Where breaches of these Rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

6. From and after the 20th Instant, no Boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

7. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy, he shall call

upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

10. A fee of two Rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.

11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the Register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalum figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall, on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed Schedule (C) which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman, or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale :

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees, or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower.** And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be

*Modified by notification dated 20th June 1876.

liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

*20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (form D.) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of Boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master Attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's Office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

* Cancelled by notification dated 9th March 1881.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or Ship's stores, all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

34. All Boat owners shall have their Boats inspected and registered as required by the above Rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry, 6th October 1874.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
DEWAN.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boat belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat herein-under specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the Rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey, Master Attendant's Office, 187 } *Signature of Master Attendant.*

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.*

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat-hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey as per schedule C. appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat hire) will take effect from the 1st January 188 / 19th Mangaly 1056. and continue in force till further notice.

1	Cocoanuts with husk	...R. 1 per 1,000
2	Do. without Do.	...chs. 8 ,, ,,
3	Copra, Ginger, Turmeric, Coffee, Pepper, Wheat and other grains in bags or robbins	... 5¼ per candy.
4	Metals	... 5¼ ,, ,,
5	Coir in bales and Yarn or Fibre ...	... 6½ ,, ,,
6	Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c	... 7 ,, ,,
7	Rope, Twine in bundles	... 6½ ,, ,,
8	Piece goods, gunnies, Twine in bales ...	... 4 ,, bale.
9	Stationery	... 5¼ ,, candy.
10	Silk Cases	... 2 ,, case.
11	China paper	... 2 ,, ,,
12	Umbrellas and Crackers	... 3 ,, ,,
13	Crockery and Preserves	... 2 ,, ,,
14	Jars	...17 ,, 100
15	Tea 3 chs. per chest 1½ chs. per ½ chest 1 ch. per ¼ chest.	
16	Cardamoms	...chs. 14 per chest.
17	Paddy	... ,, 6 ,, candy.
18	Firewood	... ,, 12 ,, 1500 litters.
19	Water	... ,, 6 ,, Hhds.
	Do.	...R. 1 ,, leaguer.
	Do. in bulk	...R. 1 chs. 7 per boat.
20	Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing	...R. 1 ,, 2
21	Shipping Planks	... ,, 1 per corge.
	Do. Do. Double ...	... ,, 2 ,, Do.
	Do. Timber Logs	...chs 4 ,, candy.

Half the above rates for Pattimars.

Half Hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

Rates of Hire for Passenger Boats.

Single boats with 6 Oars in fair weather to Pattimar 10 chs. Ships 20 chs.
Do. 4 Do. Do. Do. 8 ,, Do. 14 ,,
Do. 3 Do. Do. Do. 7 ,, Do. 12 ,,

Night fair weather double the above rates and night foul, four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hour, double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry on Circuit,
Paravoor 20th December 1880.

* Modified by Notification dated 20th December 1880.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this col.

Signature of Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the boat rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875, that in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry,
20th June 1876.
16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the Pier toll and Tramway hire at the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. Pier Toll.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary goods per candy	,,	1	,,
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	,,	,,
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing half a ton or upwards per ton	2	,,	,,
Four wheeled carriages each	3	,,	,,
Two wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	,,
Ponies each	1	8	,,
Horses each	2	,,	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals each	,,	1	,,
Piano-forte each	3	,,	,,

II. Tramway Hire.

Per candy	,,	1	,,

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 13th March 1881. / 1st Pangoony 1056. but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

Supt's Ranges.	*Chowkeys.*
Arambooly	...Arambooly.
	Poonacoolum.
	Alavakara.
	Unjegramum.
Colachel ...	...Manacoody.
	Colachel.
	Puttanum.
Poonthoray	...Pooar.
	Villinjum.
	Poonthoray.
	Anjengo.
Quilon ...	...Paravoor.
	Kayencolum.
Areecootty	...Katoor.

Supt's Ranges	*Chowkeys.*
Areecootty ...	Manakodum.
	Velloothooly.
	Kundanaad.
	Mookum.
	Anthacarally.
Monumbum...	Chathanaad.
	Varaupulay.
	Monumbom or Palliport.
	Bagawathekota.
	Ramaswerumkota.
	Edapully.
Arienkavoo...	Achenkovil.
	Kolathoorpula.
	Arienkavoo.

Besides these, there is the Alleppy Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkeys of Areecootty and Quilon, which are under the control of the Peishkars of Cottayam and Quilon, the Chowkeys of Vellyamuttum and Goodalore, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Coffee Districts.

Rules regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts & Coolies.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles,) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly shall be 2 rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or 1 rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day, and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5.—A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a Cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for a cauthom.

7.—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 8 cash per mile, or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts, and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts, and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies,

and with the Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trevandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to, by the Tahsildar of Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, and coolies, &c from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that Station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of the dák laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A Memo. of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the Officer who supplies the bearers, &c.

N. B.—As bearers, &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

Special rates Sanctioned for the Roads from Cottayam and Chunganacherry to Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be 1 chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.
2. Bearers carring an empty Palankeen shall receive half hire at 10 cash each man per mile.
3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.
4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.
5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.
6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.
7. The hire for a Baggage cooly shall be one chuckrum per mile.

Rules Regarding Hire of Maracan and Rowers.

WHEREAS the rates at which Rowers and Maracan are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

		AS. P.
Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile...6	Cash=0	2
Do. do. do of empty do. for.....3	Cash=0	1
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat, for day 2½	Fan.=5	7
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid Batta at the rate every day of, 1	Fan.=2	2

The persons for whom Rowers, &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The Rowers, &c., must be paid before they are expected to move the Boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
DEWAN.

According to the foregoing Rules, the rates of hire will be as follows:

From	Distance.	Hire of a Rower for going with loaded Cabin Boat.		Do. for going & coming with loaded Cabin Boat.		Do for going with loaded & coming with empty Cabin Boat.		Do. for going with loaded & returning without Boat.		
	Miles.	Single hire.		Double hire.		One & a ½ hire.		One & a ¼ hire.		
		Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	Chs.	Ca.	
TREVANDRUM *to*										
Anjengo ...	19	7	2	14	4	10	11	8	14	
Colitotum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5	From Colitotum to Edava via the Vurkalay Hills 6 Miles.
Shernee Kadavoo	24	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4	,, Shermeecadavoo across the Hill to Nadayara 4 Do.
From NADAYARA *to*										
Quilon	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10	,, Nadayara to Paravoor 4 Do.
,, QUILON *to*										
Chowray... ...	7	2	10	5	4	3	15	3	4	,, Vurkalay to Do. 7 Do.
Ponmanay ...	9	3	6	6	12	5	1	4	3	
Karunagapully ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,	
Kayencolum ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5	
Areepaud ...	30	11	4	22	8	16	14	14	1	
Mavelikaray ...	25	9	6	18	12	14	1	11	11	
Thirconapolay ...	28	10	8	21	,,	15	12	13	2	
Karumady ...	37	13	14	27	12	20	13	17	5	
Ambalapolay ...	38	14	4	28	8	21	6	17	13	
Alleppey... ...	49	18	6	36	12	27	9	22	15	
Areeaud	53	19	14	39	12	29	13	24	13	
Cottayam ...	64	24	,,	48	,,	36	,,	30	,,	
Shertallay ...	66	24	12	49	8	37	2	30	15	
Vycome	74	27	12	55	8	41	10	34	11	
Areecootty ...	80	30	,,	60	,,	45	,,	37	8	
Cochin	88	33	,,	66	,,	49	8	41	4	
Alwaye	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10	
Paroor	108	40	8	81	,,	60	12	50	10	
Carupadana ...	130	48	12	97	8	73	2	60	15	
Pathanapoorum...	33	12	6	24	12	18	9	15	7	
From ALLEPPEY *to*										
Cottayam ...	15	5	10	11	4	8	7	7	,,	
,, Do. to Chunganachery...	12	4	8	9	,,	6	12	5	10	
From Chunganachery to Sharetalay ...	26	9	,,	18	,,	13	8	11	4	
,, Cottayam to Cochin	31	11	10	23	4	17	7	14	8	
,, Mavelikaray to Alleppey... ...	22	8	4	16	8	12	6	10	5	

Rules for the Conservancy and Sanitation of the Town of Trevandrum, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah *under date the 11th Alpasi 1053 corresponding with the 26th October 1877.*

1. The limits of the Town in which these rules shall have force will be clearly defined at first and from time to time afterwards, when it may be found necessary to enlarge or contract it.

2. *Source of water supply and public bathing places.* All rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells, springs which are generally resorted to for bathing or drawing water from, shall, from such date as may be proclaimed be considered as placed under the control and inspection of the Government Conservancy officer and his staff, whose duty will be in respect of these to prevent their pollution by washing therein or in such portion thereof as may have been forbidden, soiled clothes or rags other than those worn by people at the time of bathing, cooking vessels or cattle of any kind, or soaking therein timber, husks or other materials, tending to destroy the purity of the water, or throwing or mixing therein any dirt or substances having the same injurious effect on the water.

Sources of water supply shall be specified and marked out to meet the requirements of washing clothes and animals. Appendix A.

3. The public thoroughfares within the town including all main and minor roads, all streets and lanes which are not private property shall be similarly considered as placed under the control or inspection of the Government Conservancy officer whose duty it will be to enforce cleanliness and to prevent and remove all obstructions or inconvenience to traffic and passengers using them in the way of encroachments on the roadway by the erection of temporary sheds, pandals, &c, without due permission had or by allowing carts or other vehicles to remain or by picketing cattle thereon unnecessarily.

4. The Conservancy officer shall cause a sufficient number of moveable or fixed dust boxes or other receptacles to be placed in convenient situations in streets and crowded places and shall require the occupiers of houses to cause all dust and rubbish to be deposited daily therein whence it shall be removed and carried away in the scavenging carts belonging to the Conservancy establishment to places that shall be selected by the Conservancy officer from time to time with the permission of the Government.

5. Permission for the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes where such can be allowed without inconvenience to the public will be granted on application to the Government Conservancy officer. Appendix B.

6. Markets and Bazaars including open spaces where fairs are or may be held, shall also be under the control, inspection and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, whose duty in respect of these shall be, first to enforce perfect cleanliness and order; secondly to prevent vegetables or meat unfit for human consumption being exposed for sale.

7. Public latrines (when built or enclosed) and such other places as may be assigned for the purpose shall also be under the exclusive control of the Conservancy officer.

8. *Private privies and backyards.* He shall in this connection have

also power to inspect privies and backyards of private dwellings and enforce cleanliness in them. Appendix C.

9. Cart stands, cattle pens and stables owned by private parties shall similarly be under the control and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer who shall have power to enforce cleanliness and order and to remove therefrom cattle suffering from infectious diseases. But when the Government is the owner, the Conservancy officer shall have access to the places and suggest to the officer in charge the enforcement of sanitary rules. If they are not acted upon he shall report the same to the Government.

10. No burial or burning ground whether public or private shall be made or formed on or after the date on which these rules come into force without the permission of the Government. The existing burning and burial grounds shall be open to the inspection and control of the Conservancy officer and subject to the Conservancy rules. But in regard to cemeteries attached to churches and mosques, the Conservancy officer shall, when he deems it necessary to inspect them, have access to them with the permission of the priest or minister in charge and suggest the sanitary improvements prescribed by the rules. Should access be refused or the suggestion not acted upon, the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local Magistrate.

11. All occupations of a dangerous kind such as the making of gunpowder, firework and premises whereon they or chunam kilns or smith's forges are set up, shall be under the control of the Government Conservancy officer.

12 *Stray Cattle.* It will also be the duty of the Conservancy officer, to keep the thoroughfares and streets clear of stray cattle, by causing them to be removed to and detained in pounds (which will be established for the purpose) till released on payment of the prescribed fines by the owners or sold as unclaimed property.

13. *Miscellaneous.* It shall also be the duty of the Conservancy officer,

(a) To prevent indecent exposure of the person in the vicinity of thoroughfares for purposes of calls of nature.

(b) To prevent persons who may be afflicted with blindness or loathsome disease squatting on the sides of thoroughfares for purposes of begging.

(c) To prevent carriages being driven during darkness without light.

(d) To prevent cattle being left tethered in the vicinity of roads so as to cause danger to passing conveyances.

(e) To prevent carts and carriages being driven by persons too young or too old or otherwise incompetent.

(f) To enforce the speedy removal of carcases from roads or from private premises.

(g) To prevent glandered horses or any animals suffering from any loathsome or infectious diseases, or any substances of offensive smell such as putrid fish being taken into a market, fair or other place of public resort or through any public thoroughfare.

14. Any violation of the said rules, will, on the same being proved, be punished by the Magistracy with fines not exceeding Rupees 10, or in default of fine with simple imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

15. The Conservancy officer may prosecute, directly or through his subordinates, before any competent Magistrate, any persons violating the foregoing rules within 3 months next after the commission of such offences.

SECTION 2 APPENDIX A.

(1) Cooking vessels may be cleaned at some distance from the sources of water.

(2.) Washermen and others who may stand in need of washing soiled clothes and rags are allowed the privilege of doing so in the Karamanay river 300 yards below the site of the old bridge and in the Killiyaur river some 200 yards below Killipaulom bridge. The forbidden parts will be marked by posts.

(3.) The following sources of water are assigned for washing animals as well as soiled clothes, rags, &c.

The river ghauts specified in para 2 as well as the sources of water enumerated below.

Kollencolom. കൊല്ലൻ കുളം

Valoothakautcolum. വാഴുതക്കാട്ടു കുളം

Authuvarampucolum at Challay. ആതുവരമ്പു കുളം and 3 out of the group of reservoirs in the Brick fields.

SECTION 5 APPENDIX B.

For the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, written application should be made to the Conservancy officer, who shall inspect the sites applied for and stake out such parts as are absolutely required for sheds being built, leaving a sufficient space for free passage of traffic and passengers, and shall give his permission in writing.

SECTION 8 APPENDIX C.

Private privies and backyards may be inspected at any time between sunrise and sunset and after 6 hours' notice to their owners, and if opposition is offered the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local magistracy.

The above rules will come into force on the 20th Kartigay current.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
DEWAN.

Divisions of the Town of Trevandrum for purposes of Conservancy.

The limits of the Town where the Rules for Conservancy and sanitation are intended to operate will at present be conterminous with the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrats and the interior of the Fort. The burial ground on the beach is also included in the jurisdiction.

The Town shall, for the purpose of Conservancy arrangements, be divided into 5 divisions, namely, the Fort Division, the Challay Division, the Tycaud Division, the Pettah Division, and the Sreevarahom Division.

BOUNDARIES.

Fort Division—Bounded on all sides by the Fort.

Challay Division—Bounded on the North by the Public road, running along the canal called "Cochaur", on the South and East by the Southern and Eastern limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the road leading to Tiruovellum.

Tycaud Division—Bounded on the North by the Observatory road, on the South by the road running along the Cochaur, on the East by the Eastern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the Main road.

Pettah Division—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the South by the road branching off along the outside of the Northern and Western Fort

walls and turning from the Western Fort Gate to Shangoomoogom, on the East by the Main road, and on the West by the Parvathy Poothen Canal and Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate.

Sreevarahom Division—Bounded on the North by the road branching off along the outside of the Southern and Western Forts and turning to Shangoomoogom, on the South by the Southern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the East by the Public road leading to Tiroovellum, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, including the burial ground recently established on the sea coast.

Notification Prohibiting the Shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 Rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild Elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police Officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild Elephants, however death may have occurred, will, as hitherto, be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police Officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of Elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW,
DEWAN.

Notice to Europeans & Americans Resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police Authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident, which, if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected, *in like manner*, to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

The four Divisions of Travancore and Districts or Taluqs comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Palpanabapuram or Southern...	Palpanabapuram.	Thovaulah	Poothapaundy.
		Agastheesuram	Shosheendrum.
		Erraneel	Erraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavancode	Coolethoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Neddoovengaad	Neddoovengaad.
		Sherangheel	Sherangheel.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Kunattoor.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircolunkaray
		Kartigapully	Arrepaud.
		Mavellikaray	Mavellikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay.
		Kotaurakaray	Kotaurakaray.
		Pathnapuram	Pathnapuram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Cottayam or Northern	Cottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vykam	Vykam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Theroonakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Mooauttupulay	Mooauttupulay.
		Thodoopulley	Karicode.
		Kunattoonaad	Perroombavoor.
		Aulangaad	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cunnencolankara.

Jurisdiction of the Zillah and Munsiff Courts.

District or Zillah Courts.	Munsiff Courts subordinate to each Zillah.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Proverthies or Maniams in each District comprising Jurisdiction of the Zillah and Munsiff Courts.
Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	All the Kelvis in the Thovala and Agastheesuram Districts.
	Puapanabapoorom ..	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Erraneel Districts.
Trevandrum....	Neyyattankara	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode District; & Neyyattankara, Vellapil, Parashallay, Kunnathookal Kolhayil, Coolathoor, & Peroonkadavilah in the Neyyattankara District.
	Trevandrum ...	Nellamun, Ooloor, Coolathoor, Pallippuram, Kalaycooctom, and Thonneckel in the Trevandrum District.
	Do. Additional.	Vunjoor, Palcoolangara, Pattom, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum District; and Naimom Kottookal, & Marookil in the Neyyattankara District.
	Sherayankil	All the Adigaroms in the Sherayankil and Neddoovengaud Districts.
Quilon. ...	Quilon	All the Proverthies in the Quilon District; & Thayvolakaray, & Shavaray in the Karanagapally District.
	Krishnapurum	Karanagapally, Koolashaikarapooram, Puthoopally, Krishnapuram, Thalavah, and Punmonah in the Karanagapally District; Panthalam vadakkikara, Panthalam thekkikara, Thamaracolom, Pallikel, and Thekkikara in the Mavellikaray District; and Pathioor in the Kartigapally District.
	Kotaurakaray ...	All the Proverthies in the Kotaurakaray, Pathanapuram, and Kunattoor Districts.
	Shencottah ...	All the Maniams in the Shencottah District.
	Tiroovellah ...	All the Proverthies in the Tiruvellah and Chenganoor Districts.
	Areepaud ...	Kartigapally, Auriad, Keericaud, Chaipaud, Pattipaud, Moothookolom, Kelakakarah, Kumarapuram and Thirekoonnapulay in the Kartigapally District and Mavellikaray, Kannamongalom, Noornaud and Aulaw in the Mavellikaray District.
Alleppey....	Alleppey	Alleppey, Kynukari, Neddoomudy, Pulinkoonnoo, and Kavalom in the Ambalapulay District; and Ariad Mararikolom, Thaneermoockom, Sherttalay, and Vayalar in the Sherttalay District.
	Ambalapulay ...	All the Proverthies in the Changanacherry District; & Ambalapulay, Chembackoonam, Thalavady Kolimookkoo, Thagali, Poracaud, & Karoomady in the Ambalapulay District.
	Vykam	All the Proverthies in the Vykam District; & Arroor, & Thooraoor in the Sherttalay District.
	ottayam...	All the Proverthies in the Yemanoor, Meenachel, & Cottayam Districts.
Paravoor ...	Mooauchupulay ...	All the Proverthies in the Mooauthupulay, Thodoovullay, & Kunattoonaud Districts.
	Paravoor ...	All the Proverthies in the Aulangaud & Paravoor Districts.

Routes of Main Trunk Roads and Backwaters, with distances and Travellers' Bungalows.
A Star (*) denotes Travellers' Bungalow.

Stages.	Mileage.	Remarks.
From Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly Pass 94 Miles.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Neyattenkaray*	11	
Coolithoray*	12	
Oodagherry*	10	
Nagercoil*	9	
Aramboly	8	50 miles.
Travancore Frontier	3½	
Panagoody*	2½	British.
Tinnevelly* (Railway Station)	38	Do.
From Nagercoil to Colachel Port.		
Nagercoil*	0	
Colachel*	14	
From Trevandrum to Trichoor & Shoranore via Cochin 192 Miles.		
Trevandrum Basin*	0	
Anjengo	18	
Naddayara*	8	
Quilon* (Sea Port)	12	
Airenthengoo*	18	By Backwater.
Carmaudy*	20	
Alleppey* (Sea Port)	11	
Cochin* (Do.)	39	British.
Trichoor*	46	Cochin.
Shoranoro (Road) (Railway Station) ...	20	British.
From Trevandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier via Cottayam 156 Miles.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Bavanapuram	20	
Nellamail	9	
Cottaraeurray*	17	
Yanadymungalum	6	
Uddoor*	7	
Pundalam	7	
Chenganoor	9	
Chunganacherry*	12	
Cottayam*	10	97 miles.
Yatumanoor	7	
Yelacaud	8	
Koothat acolem	8	
Moovatoopo ay	12	
Perumbaloor	12	
Northern Frontier	12	156 miles.

Stages.	Mileage.	Remarks.
From Trevandrum (Fort) to Shencottah 64 Miles.		
Trevandrum*	0	
Nedoovangaud*	12	
Pallode	10	
Maddathoraycawny	10½	
Colathoorpolay*	7½	
Camp Gorge	8	
Ariencavoo*	6	
Poolyaray*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
Alleppey to Peermade, Goodalore & Cumbum 98 Miles.		
Alleppey*	0	By Backwater
Cottayam*	16	
Warroor*	17	
Moondakayam*	15	Foot of Ghaut.
Peermade*	13	Head of Ghaut.
Perriar Ferry	14	
Goodalore Ghaut head	10	
Goodalore	7	British.
Cumbum	6	Do.
From Quilon to Shencottah 60 Miles.		
Quilon*	0	
Koondara	10	
Cottaracurray*	6	
Poonalore*	12	
Camp Gorge	15	
Arienkavoo*	6	
Poolyarray*	5	
Shencottah*	5	
From Kayencolum to Poonalore on Road from Quilon to Shencottah 35 Miles.		
Kayencolem (Backwater)	0	
Pullicul*	4½	
Uddoor*	13½	
Pathanapuram*	10	
Poonalore*	7	

Pension Rules established under Sign Manual by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Under date the $\frac{\text{15th August 1864.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1040.}}$

1. All public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 rupees and upwards and named in the annexed List marked A, shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years, who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one-half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorized Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18 shall not count towards pension.

A

Dewan.
Dewan Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do. Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do. Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sadr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Munsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police, Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzur Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzur Treasurer.
Manager, Huzur Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzur Head Royasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sadr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.

Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators, Writers, Samprethies and Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzur Cutcherry, Sadr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzur Cutcherry and Sadr Court; and every Office in the other Departments, to which is attached a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards excepting such grade as that of Peon.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured as per No. 5 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

Salt	do.	No. 4	do.
Opium	do.	No. 3	do.
Spirits	do.	No. 2	do.

Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

The Sircar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sircar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated $\frac{\text{14th Vycausy 1040.}}{\text{26th May 1865.}}$ published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Auny 1040.}}{\text{13th June 1865.}}$

No.	Name of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty.	
				Rs.	A.
1	Arms Ammunition and Military Stores—*				
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—				
	(1) Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	...	...	50	0
	(2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	30	0
	(3) Pistols, for each ...	...	...	15	0
	(4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	...	...	10	0
	(5) Springs used for fire-arms, for each	...	...	8	0
	(6) Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each.	...	...	5	0
	(7) Revolver-breaches for each cartridge they will carry	...	...	2	8

* Articles enumerated under number 1 will not be allowed to be imported by sea into any other port than Alleppey. *Vide* Notification dated $\frac{\text{17th June 1879.}}{\text{4th Auny 1054.}}$ published at page 465 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{24th June 1879.}}{\text{11th Auny 1054.}}$

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty.	
				Rs.	A.
	(8) Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces triggers, triggger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	...	...	1	8
	(9) Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	...	...	10	0
	(10) Machines, for capping cartridges for each	...	...	2	8
	Exception 1. Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the above list when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm are free ...				
	Exception 2. Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer are free				
	Proviso 1. No duty in excess of 10 per cent advalorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same ..				
	Proviso 2. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, or purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the import-				

IMPORT TARIFF—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation		Rate of Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	er may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent, advalorem and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the accordingly ...				
	Gunpowder, common	lb.	0	5	10 per cent.
	Do sporting	,,	1	0	
	All other sorts	... ...	*Advalorem.*		
2	Liquors†—				
	Ale, beer, and porter except when condensed or concentrated	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottels.	...	...	1 Anna.
	Cider, and other fermented liquors				
	Liqueurs	,,	...	...	Rupees 4.
	Spirit intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.	... ...	*Advalorem.*		5 per cent.
	Spirit, when used in drugs medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof	... ...	,,		
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles or the strength of London proof	...		Rupees 4 and the duty to be increased in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds London proof
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces	,,			
	Spirit, other sorts	,,			
	Wines—				
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	...	...	Rs. 2 8
	All other sorts of wines ...				,, 1

† Liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. *Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1040 / 8th August 1865.

IMPORT TARIFF—(*concluded.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation		Rate of Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
3	Opium—				
	N. B. Ought to have paid duty to the British Indian Government and can be imported only by the Government contractor	lb.	13	2	10 per cent.
4	Salt—				
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of the Government				
	Indippoo	Indian Ms. of 2,400 Tolas.	...		Rupees 2-
5	Tobacco‡—				
	Snuff	Bottle of 51 tolas	2	2	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for smoking...	lb.	3	8	
	Cigars	,,	3	8	
	Cigarettes	...	*Ad valorem.*		
	Goodak...	lb.	0	8	
	Unmanufactured	...	...		As hitherto.

‡ Raw and confected dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules

TRAVANCORE EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation Rs.	Tariff Valuation A.	Rate of Duty.
1	Produce of the Cocoanut tree (a)—				
	Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	Cables, tanned and untanned.	Do.	10	0	
	Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	Arrack	Bottles 12	3	0	
2	Produce of the Arecanut tree (a)—				
	Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	5 per cent.
	Do. in husk	Do.	67	0	
3	Produce of the Palmyra tree (a)—				
	Jaggery and Candy	Cwt.	3	8	
	Arrack	Bottles 12	3	0	
	Toddy for distilling, and sweet toddy	... ...	*Advalorem*		
4	Grains and Oil seeds—				
	Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	5 per cent. If exported to British India or Sircar Cochin, if to other countries 8 annas per Maund.
	Rice	Do.	3	4	
	Green gram	Do.	4	0	
	Black gram	Do.	3	12	
	Country beans or Paroompayaroo	Do.	3	0	
	Horse gram	Do.	2	4	5 per cent.
	Gingelly seed	Do.	6	0	
	Chamah, Thinah, Raggy, Varagoo and Varagary	... ...	*Advalorem*		
	Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
	Castor seed	Do.	4	8	
5	Coffee (a)—				
	Peeled Coffee	Do.	20	0	
	Parchment Coffee	Do.	16	1	2½ per cent.
	Cherry Coffee	Do.	10	12	
6	Oils—				
	Gingelly	Do.	15	0	
	Cocoanut	Do.	14	0	5 per cent.
	Laurel	Do.	8	0	
	Lemon grass	lb.	1	12	1 per cent.

(a) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2 5 and 20 and varieties of Sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapaulay and at Bigavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. *Vide* Notification Nos. 600, dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated 6th Edavom 1044. / 18th May 1865. published at page 127 of the 1st Anny 1040. / 13th June 1865. and at page 329 of the 6th Vaikasy 1044. / 18th May 1869. Travancore Gazette.

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation		Rate of Duty.
7	Hides—				
	Tanned				
	Country Buffaloe	Score.	80	0	
	Cow	Do.	60	0	
	Goat skins	Do.	16	0	
	Sheep skins	Do.	11	0	
	Deer skins	Do.	8	0	
	Kid skins	Do.	6	0	
	Untanned				
	Country Buffaloe	Do.	40	0	
	Cow	Do.	30	0	
	Goat skins	Do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	Sheep skins	Do.	5	8	
	Deer skins	Do.	4	0	
	Kid skins	Do.	3	0	
	All other hides or skins		*Advalorem*		
8	Horns and Ivory—				
	Horns Buffaloe	Cwt.	11	0	
	Do. Cow	Do.	6	0	
	Do. Stag and Deer	Do.	12	0	
	Do. Bison		*Advalorem*		
	Ivory—				
	(*Note*) Elephant's tusks and hollows being articles of Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a pass or Rahadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
9	Ginger Green and Dry.—				
	Ginger unscraped Malabar ...	Cwt.	10	0	
	Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	Galingal	Do.	3	8	
10	Salt Fish	Do.	3	0	
11	Tamarind	Do.	2	8	
12	Sugar cane Produce (*a*)—				
	Molasses	Do.	6	0	
	Sugar hard	Do.	23	0	
	Do. soft	Do.	12	0	
13	Arrow Root and its Produce—				5 per cent.
	Flour	Do.	20	0	
	Root	Do.	2	0	
14	Turmeric of every kind —				
	Turmeric	Do.	7	0	
	Pinjel	Do.	3	4	
	Maramunjal and Munchanay... ...		*Advalorem*		
15	Kutcholum	Do.	10	0	
16	Jute, Fibre, Rope, &c. ...	lbs. 300	10	0	

EXPORT TARIFF.—*(concluded.)*

No.	Description of Goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation Rs.	Tariff Valuation A.	Rate of Duty.
17	Pepper (*b*)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees
18	Opium per chest of 2 Indian Maunds (*c*)	... ...	...	...	700 Rupees
19	Plumbago	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
20	Timber (*a*)—				
	Teak, Blackwood, and Thavatharam	Candy.	12	0	
	Cole Teak (*d*)	Do.	5	0	
	Anjelly, Jack, Thampavoo and Karingalee (*d*)	Do.	6	0	
	Junglewood of all descriptions not above named	Do.	4	0	
	Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharam Planks (*d*)	100 Thoovadas.	100	0	
	Anjelly, Jack, Thampavoo and Karingalee planks (*d*) ...	Do.	75	0	
	All other kinds of planks ...	Do.	40	0	
	Knees and ribs used in ship building...	Corge.	40	0	
	Do. Do. for small vessels.	Do.	20	0	
	Do. Do. for boats ...	Do.	10	0	10 per cent
	Arecatrees	100	15	0	
	Bamboos	Do.	10	0	
	Cocoanut and Palmyra rafters.	100 Koles.	5	0	
	Oil-mills	Each.	3	0	
	Boats made of Anjelly ...	Parah.	0	4	
	Do. all other kinds of timber.	Do.	0	3	
	Masts Poonay girth ranging from 12 to 18 Virals... ...	... ...	125	0	
	Do. Do. below 12 Virals ...	... ...	80	0	
	Logs intended to be used for Catamarans Vamboo ...	Each.	10	0	
	All other kinds	Do.	2	0	
	Yanathonce	Parah.	2	0	
	Codapanay	Each.	2	0	
	Water wheels	... ...	*Advalorem*		

(*b*) Unless otherwise authorised, pepper intended to pass out of the country cannot be exported, if by sea, from any other Ports than Alleppey and Quilon, or, if by land, or backwater by any other routes than Velliyamuttum, Peroovunthanum (now Goodalore) Atchençoil, Ariengavoo, Kulathoopulay, Aramboly, Aroocootty, Bagavadicottah and Verapully. But if intended to be shipped at British Cochin shall as usual be covered by a certificate from the frontier Chowkey of Aroocootty. *Vide* Notification No. 767 dated 6th Edavom 1044. / 18th May 1869. published at page 329 of the Travancore Gazette dated 6th Vaikasy 1044. / 18th May 1869.

(*c*) *Vide* Notification 303 dated 13th Audy 1055. / 26th July 1880. published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated 21st Audy 1055. / 3rd August 1880.

(*d*) Teak blackwood and Karingalee, if purchased from the Commercial depot, or from any depot under the Forest Conservator and if covered by a pass from the Commercial Agent or the Forest Conservator shall be passed free.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

P. M. MADGE.
Assistant Superintendent Cochin Sub-Division, in charge.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P M. daily, except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

S. C. Muttusamy, Telegraph Master.

Quilon, a 3rd Class Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

R. S. D'Souza, Telegraph Master.

Trevandrum, a 2nd Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

L. C. Gomes, Telegraph Master.

Nagercoil, a 3rd Class Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

J. T. Winckler, Telegraph Master.

RULES AND RATES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

Rules and Tariff, relating to the transmission of Telegraph Messages, in India, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, with effect from the 1st January 1882.

GENERAL.

RULE I.—The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

RULE II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three classes *viz*:—

Class of Office.	General working hours (local time.)	Special working hours (local time) on Sunday Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.
I.	Day and night	Day and night
II.	7 A. M. to 9 P. M. .. .	7 to 9 A. M., and 4 to 9 P. M.
III	10 A. M. to 5 P. M.	7 to 9 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.

RULE III.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message, countersigned by the Chief Civil or Military Authority at a Station, or by any of the Authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule XL), can be sent from any Office at any time.

Exception in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority.

RULE IV.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand.

Messages should be legibly written.

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION.

RULE V.—No message or messages of more than 500 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Limit to length of messages.

RULE VI.—All messages must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic figures: subject to the above limitation, messages may be sent in the vernaeular, or any foreign language, or in cipher, if written in Arabic numerals.

Messages must be in the Roman character, or Arabic figures.

At Stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English and *vice versâ*.

Messages translated for natives.

RULE VII.—The body of the message must be preceded by the *address* (as defined in Rule XVIII.) The true signature and address of the Sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Form to be followed.

Verification of signature to private messages may be insisted upon.

The Sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Full address necessary.

RULE VIII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the Sender in all cases suffers the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified except, by the despatch of a fresh *paid* message.

Authentication of corrections necessary.

RULE IX.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the Sender of the message, or by his representative.

Messages sent by Post to Telegraph Stations for transmission.

RULE X.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph office by post registered, together with Telegraph or Postage stamps sufficient for their payment. A Receipt for the amount will be posted free to the Sender.

Treatment of messages received by Post for transmission insufficiently stamped.

In the case of a *private* message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Service Bearing" to the Sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

RULE XI.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases, the Sender must state (free) from what Telegraph office delivery is to be effected.

Example.—"To Sherghotty, Post Burhee." No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration. But if the Sender of a message that has to be delivered by *Inland* post wishes it to be *registered*, he must prepay the postal registration fee of two annas, and intimate that this has been done by adding (free) the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases both the postage and registration fees* must be prepaid by the Sender.†

* 8 annas.

† The registration fee (2 annas) is also payable in the case of messages to which replies are prepaid, and which are addressed to a Station where there is no Telegraph office, or in the case of messages addressed to Railway Stations on which a reply deposit exceeding Rs. 2 is prepaid. (*vide* Rule 37.)

RULE XII.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from Sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels, but no such message whether "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the Addressees until after payment has been obtained.*

RULE XIII.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in Telegraph Stamps, which are procurable at every Treasury and every Government Telegraph Station.

Use of Stamps.

Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the *upper half* shall be returned on the Receipt (whereby the Sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the *lower half* shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Form of stamp provides a guarantee to the Sender and to Government.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all Telegraph Stations, and *Senders are requested to use these forms only.*

Forms obtainable *gratis* at all stations.

The Senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, *the upper half on the Receipt, the lower half on the message*, and to see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the station and the date.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms.

Telegraph stamps cut in two before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged cannot be accepted.

Cut or defaced stamps cannot be received.

RULE XIV.—State messages from all Public Functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch; the rates are the same for State messages as those charged to private individuals. This Rule will be relaxed in case of great emergency; *whenever an urgent State message is tendered for despatch under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph office within 24 hours.*

Charges on State messages.

State messasges take their turn for despatch with private urgent or deferred messages.

RULE XV. State messages not marked 'Urgent' will be treated as 'deferred' (see Rule 19) they take their turn for despatch with 'urgent' and 'deferred' private messages according to the order in which they were tendered.

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

RULE XVI.—No unpaid messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

RULE XVII.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the message be tendered at the seat of Government, or the Chief Civil or Military Officer if at a Provincial station.

CHARGES.

RULE XVIII.—*No charge is made for the transmission of the address.*

Free address.

The 'Address' includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bonâ fide* names or designations* of the Sender and Addressee, and the *latter's* address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

If the Sender of a message desire *his own* address to be telegraphed, it must be included in the body of the message, and paid for.

Charge for a message.

RULE XIX.—The following are the rates of charges for a message. (No charge is made for the transmission of the address.)

* Name and designation cannot both be admitted *unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the Addressee to identify the Sender.* A message can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

	Local messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission in ordinary course within a radius of six miles of a Central Government Telegraph Office.				Deferred messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission at night and to be delivered at destination early on the following morning.		Ordinary messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.		Urgent messages—i. e., those tendered during the working hours of a Telegraph Office for immediate transmission with precedence over ordinary messages.	
	First eight words or groups of three figures.		Each additional eight words or groups of three figures.		First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.
	Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Between any two Stations in India	0	4	0	4	0 8	0 1	1 0	0 2	2 0	0 4

RULE XX.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station or *vice versâ*, without additional charge.

Messages despatched to and from Railway stations without extra charge.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE XXI.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables; the excess is counted as a word.

RULE XXII.—Messages must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than six syllables. "Halfpenny," "Twopence," "Threepence," &c. up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F.O.B." and "C. F. I.," "A. M." "P. M." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Cfi," "AM," "PM," as one word.

No unusual abbreviations or combinations permitted.

RULE XXIII.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words joined by a hyphen.

RULE XXIV.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. *(This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "Brother's").*

Words separated by an apostrophe.

Proper names, titles, &c.

RULE XXV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the Sender to express them.

Every *separate* character, including an underline, charged as a word.

RULE XXVI.—Every *isolated* character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs of punctuation.

RULE XXVII.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs are not counted or signalled, but decimal points, commas, bars of division &c. *used with figures* are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Charges for figures.

Method of counting figures.

RULE XXVIII.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together, the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents. Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter; groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

All words to be transmitted charged for.

RULE XXIX.—All that the Sender writes in his message to be transmitted to be included in the cost, but the address of a message, as *defined in Rule* 18, will be transmitted without charge.

Date and time of receipt added by the Department & transmitted free.

The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the Department *and telegraphed free of charge.* Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the Sender's date, if given, will be charged for.

Multiple messages charged as separate messages.

RULE XXX.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

Multiple messages charged as one message.

RULE XXXI.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

REPETITION OF MESSAGES.

Collation of message.

RULE XXXII.—The Sender of any message can require that it be repeated. In this case the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes, repeating it to each other integrally.

Charge for collation.

RULE XXXIII.—The charge for repeating is equal to half the charge for the message. A repeated message is indicated by the word "*collated*," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.

ADVICE OF DELIVERY.

Advice of delivery.

RULE XXXIV.—Any Sender can require that a notice of the time at which his message is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph. This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any Station he may name.

Case of non-delivery.

RULE XXXV.—If the message cannot be delivered, the return-telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the Sender to cause his message to reach its destination.

Priority of return-message.

The return-message has priority in transmission over ordinary messages.

Charge for advice of delivery.

RULE XXXVI.—The charge for an advice of delivery or non-delivery is two rupees.

PREPAYMENT OF REPLY.

RULE XXXVII.—The Sender of a message can prepay a reply depositing for this purpose a sum not exceeding *ten times* the cost of his original telegram.* He must add to his message the words "*Reply prepaid*" or "*Answer paid*." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum, the Sender can add (free) to the words "*Reply paid*" or "*Answer paid*" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "*Reply paid*" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only for an "ordinary" message has been prepaid. The Terminal Station pays to the Receiver, in Telegraph Stamps, or in money the

* A message to which a reply is prepaid must not be addressed to more than one person.

amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, is considered in every respect as a fresh message.

Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "Reply-paid" message, the Terminal Station sends a Service telegram to that effect to the Sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. *The words "Reply paid" or "Answer paid" entitle the Addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him, in Telegraph Stamps, or in money the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.* †

DELIVERY.

Free delivery radius.

RULE XXXVIII.—Local messages will be delivered free of charge within one mile and others within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by post or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for. Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge. If the sender requests it, his messages will be delivered open. In this case the words 'deliver open' must be included free in the body of the message. The Telegraph Department may deliver 'deferred" messages through the Post Office of the place of destination.

Rules for registration of abbreviated addresses.

RULE XXXIX.—Any Firm or Individual expecting to receive Inland or Foreign messages can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such messages have to be delivered.

† In the case of a message to which a reply is prepaid addressed to a station where there is no Telegraph office, the amount is forwarded to destination from the nearest Government Telegraph Office, not in Telegraph stamps but by currency notes and postage stamps in an insured cover: the sender must accordingly prepay the postal insurance fees. Reply deposits exceeding Rs. 2 in value cannot be received at or delivered from any Railway Telegraph Office Messages addressed to stations on Railways to which replies exceeding Rs. 2 in value are prepaid are not transferred to the Railway Telegraph but posted with currency notes and postage stamps enclosed from the nearest Government Telegraph station direct to the Addressee; in the case of such messages also the postal insurance fees are payable by the sender.

No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered *locally* by another Firm or Individual.

The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time, with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address. Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

The Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address, if such address has not been registered

CLEAR LINE MESSAGES.

RULE XL.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to "clear the line," that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is "cleared" is passed on:—

(1.)—The Governor-General of India.

(2.)—The Governors of Madras, Bombay.

(3.)—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.

(4.)—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

(5.)—Secretaries to the Government of India.

(6.)—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.

(7.)—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.

(8.)—Agents to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, Central India, & Beluchistan.

(9.)—Commissioners of Sindh and Peshawur.

(10.)—The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan.) and Mysore.

(11.)—Director General of Telegraphs in India.

(12.)—The Maharajah of Patiala *from the Patiala Office only.*

The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for, in cash or in stamps, as other State messages.

REFUNDS.

No refund given for State messages or for 'local' or 'deferred' private messages or for errors in uncollated 'ordinary' or urgent' private messages.

RULE XLI.—No refund will under any circumstances be made for a "State message of any class or for a 'local' or 'deferred'" private message; and no refund will be made for an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, unless the extra charge for repetition has been paid by the sender

Conditions of refund in the case of non-delivery or delay of messages.

RULE XLII.—If a message be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph Department, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the Sender.

RULE XLIII.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA. Such claims for refund should be made, under penalty of rejection, within two months from the date of the message; but this period is extended to six months in the case of a repeated message, or of a message for which a *Reply* or an *Advice of Delivery* has been prepaid. *(When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employés, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.)*

CANCELLATION OF MESSAGES.

Refund not admissible when a message is cancelled at the Sender's request.

RULE XLIV.—If the Sender of an inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so, but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the Sender to the Telegraph Master of the Terminal Station. If in addition the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

OBLIGATION OF SECRECY.

RULE XLV.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons (including officers of the Department) not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the Signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 500 under Act I of 1876.

Penalties for divulging the contents of a message.

RULE XLVI.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. He will also be liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment (with or without labor) not exceeding three years, or to both.

It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

COPIES OF MESSAGES.

Certified copies of ordinary or Urgent messages obtainable by Sender and Receiver.

RULE XLVII.—The Sender and Receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any ordinary or Urgent message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the TELEGRAPH CHECK OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed.

One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply—failing which, it will be sent "bearing."

Application may be made, as above by an interested party for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated Judicial proceedings. Such telegrams will be preserved for a further period of six months at the expiration of which they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to trace the telegrams at once, the estimated cost of the required search must be deposited by the applicant. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

PRESS MESSAGES.

RULE XLVIII.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs (Traffic Branch), *bonâ fide* Press messages, *i. e.*, messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in, a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c. USED IN TREVANDRUM

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam			=	6	Grains (approximately.)	
13	Pannams	= 1	Callenjoo	=	78	do.	,,
13	Calienjoos	= 1	Pallam	=	1014	do.	,,
7½	Pallams	= 1	Rautel	=	7605	do.	,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly			=	23	Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	92	do.	,,
3	Edungallies			=	1	Gallon	,,
10	do.	= 1	Purray.				

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1	Nauly	=	23	Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	92	do.	,,
10	Edungallies	= 1	Purray.				
12	do.	= 1	Chottanay.				
5	Chottanais	= 1	Codum.				

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam			=	1¼	Inch English approximately	
24	Angoolams	= 1	Kole	=	30	Inches ,, = 2½	Feet ,,
4	Koles	1	Thendoo			10	,, ,,
800	Thendoos	1	Nauligay			8000	,, ,,
2000	do.	1	Crosam			20,000	,, ,,
4	Crosams	1	Yogena			80,000	,, ,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1	Mathra	= 0·1	Second.
4	Mathras	1	Gunnidum	0·4	,,
10	Gunnidums	1	Vyerpoo	4·0	Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1	Vinauligay	24	,,
60	Vinauligays	1	Nauligay	24	Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1	Munneynehrum	1	Hour.
7½	do.	1	Yaumam	3	Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1	Divvassam	1	Day.
7	Divvassams	1	Wauram	1	Week.
15	do.	1	Packsham	15	Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	..	..	1	Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	..	..	1	Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1	Rretoo		The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	1	Waroosham	1	Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Ollack.
4	Ollacks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{5}$ths of an ounce troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. $38\frac{4}{9}$ths Rupee, 1 lb. avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency, bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

$30\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only $91\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. $28\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Veraraya Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	$19\frac{1}{4}$	=	$211\frac{3}{4}$
		1		$5\frac{1}{2}$		$60\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Valla Pannam.
192	Pice or $4\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	=Rs	As.	P.	*Travancore.* Rupees.=	Q.Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5.26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1.26	3	2	15	1.89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1.68	4	3	14	10.53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2.11	5	4	14	7.16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2.53	6	5	14	3.79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2.95	7	6	14	0.42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3.37	8	7	13	9.05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3.79	9	8	13	5.68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4.21	10	9	13	2.32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4.63	11	10	12	10.95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5.50	12	11	12	7.58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5.47	13	12	12	4.21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5.89	14	13	12	0.84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6.32	15	14	11	9.47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6.74	16	15	11	6.11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1.47	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8.21	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2.95	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9.68	20	19	10	4.63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4.42	30	29	7	6.95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11.16	40	39	4	9.26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5.89	50	49	1	11.58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0.63	60	58	15	1.90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7.37	70	68	12	4.21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2.11	80	78	9	6.53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8.84	90	88	6	8.84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3.58	100	98	3	11.16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10.32	200	196	7	10.32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5.50	300	294	11	9.48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11.79	400	392	15	8.64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6.53	500	491	3	7.80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1.26	600	589	7	6.96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8.00	700	687	11	6.12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2.74	800	785	15	5.28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9.47	900	884	3	4.44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4.21	1000	982	7	3.60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10.95	2000	1964	14	7.20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

B. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2.37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4.75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7.12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9.50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11.87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14.25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0.62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3.00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5.37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7.75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10.12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12.50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9.00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5.50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2.00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14.50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11.00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7.50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4.00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0.50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13.00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9.50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6.00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2.50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15.00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11.50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8.00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0.00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8.00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0.00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8.00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0.00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8.00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0.00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8.00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0.00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0.00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0.00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0.00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0.00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0.00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0.00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0.00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0.00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0.00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

APPENDIX.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Peermade.
Ambrose, Very Revd. Fr., D. C. Vicar-General, Quilon.
Anderson, G. Planter, Tenkasi.
Antonius, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. Ap. Poollatopoo.
Augustine, Revd. Fr., of St. Mary, D. C. M. A. Magnamy.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
—— S. Do. Do.
—— A. G. Do. Cottayam.
Bensley, O. H., B. A Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Biscoe W. Fraser, Planter, Peermade. (*Europe.*)
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School Trevandrum.
Bonaventura, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., of St. Francis, Verapoly.
Boone, Lieut. Col. J. B., 6th Regiment M. N. I., Quilon.
Bourdillon, T. F., Planter, Trevandrum, Secy., Planters' Association.
Bower, Revd. F. Mavalicurray.
Browne, B. W., Planter, Ashambu.
Bruce J. F., Planter, Peermade.
Brunton, R. Engineer in charge, Steam Presses, Alleppey.
Burch, E. S., Planter, Peermade.
Burrows, J., Do. Do.
Caley, Revd. J., Cottayam.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Coffee Company and B. I. S. N. Company, Quilon, Chairman, Planters' Association.
Camillus, Revd. Fr., of the Sac. Heart of Mary, D. C. M. A. Chattiath.
Candidus, Revd. Fr., of the Presentation D. C. Alleppey.
Cartner, James, Colachel.
Celestine, Revd. Fr. of the Cross, D. C. M. A. Arthingal.
Chatterton. J., Light House, Muttum, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Planter Ashambu.
Claridge, G. W., Planter, Anjenaud.
Clarke, T., Do. Tenkasi.
—— Revd. W., Alleppey.
Clark, F., Assistant, R. W. Dow, Alleppey.
Cosby W. T. A., First Judge, Zillah Court, Alleppey.
Cox, J., Planter, Nagercoil.
—— H., Do. Nagercoil.
Cox S. Planter Nagercoil.
Critchley, D. B., Planter, Nagercoil.
Crozier, P. F., Planter, Peermade.
Darragh, J., Merchant, Manufacturer of Coir Matting, Alleppey.
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade.
Donnelly, Miss A. C., Supt. Govt. Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Dow, A. L., Agent, R. W. Dow Alleppey.
Dumergue, J. W. F., M. C. S., Asst. Resident of Travancore.

Dunlop R. G., Agent, Andrew & Co. and B. I. S. N. Co., Alleppey.
Duthie, Revd. J., Nagercoil.
Egan, H., Planter, Peermade.
Elias, Revd. Fr. of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A. Verapolay.
Elias, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. Ap. Carangadoo.
Eliseus, Revd. Fr., of S. H of Jesus, D. C. M. A. Puthempnlly.
Emlyn, Revd. J., Parachallay, Trevandrum
Emygdius, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. Ap. Anjengo.
Ferdinaudus, Revd. Fr., D. C. M. Ap. Trevandrum.
Ferguson, H. S., Guardian to their Highnesses the Junior Princes, Trevandrum.
——— R. B, Supt. and Magistrate Southern Coffee districts Ashambu.
Fitzgerald, W., Planter, Ashambu.
Fowler, J. E., Do. Trevandrum.
Goldie, R., Do. Peermade.
Graham, W. Do. Do.
Grant, D. C. C., Do. Ashambu.
Gray, C., Do. Peermade.
——— R., Do. Do.
Gregory, W. G., Do. Tenkasi
——— Revd. Fr., D. C. M. Ap. Cottar.
Hacker, Revd. I. H. Neyoor.
Haleman, Major F. L, Nair Brigade, Trevandrum.
Hannyngton, J. C., M. C. S., British Resident of Travancore.
Harley, E., Planter, Peermade.
Harvey, R., M.A., LL.D., Trevandrum.
Henderson, T., Agent, Scottish Indian Coffee Company, Colachel.
Hinton, N. I.
Horsley, S., A.M.I.C.E. Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil.
Honston, Surgeon Major J. M., M.D. Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah Trevandrum.
Ildephonsus, Rt. Revd. Fr. of St. John Baptist, O. D. C. Bishop of Amyzon, and Vicar Apostolic of Quilon.
Imray, R, Planter, Peermade.
Inglis, H. Planter Ashamboo.
Isidore, Revd. Fr. M. Ap Moolagoomode.
Jacob, A. H., M.A., M.I.C.E. Chief Engineer, Travancore.
Joseph, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. Ap. Cottar.
Ketchen, Major W. D. Brodie, Commandant, Nair Brigade, Trevandrum.
Knight, H. M., Planter, Teukasi.
Knowles, Revd. J., Trevandrum.
Lee, J. C.
———, Revd. W. Nagercoil.
Leonard, Surgeon J. Nair Brigade Trevandrum.
Leonard, Most Revd. Fr. of St. Louis, O. D. C. Vicar Apostolic of Malabar.
Livingstone, D., Planter, Peermade.

Lucas, J. Planter, Peermade.
Lumsden, J. S., Engineer, Scottish Indian Coffee Comy. Quilon.
Mackinlay, T. Agent of R. W. Dow Alleppey.
MacLennan, G., Planter, Nagercoil.
Marcellinho, Rt., Revd. Fr. of St. Theresa O. D. C. Bishop of Pario and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Nicomedia.
McLauchlan, Planter, Tenkasi.
Maltby, C. J. Supt. and Magistrate Cardamom Hills, Peermade.
MacIver, F., Planter, Ashambu.
Mackay, C. C., Planter, Ashambu,
———, G. M. Planter, Trevandrum.
Marshall, W. Planter, Trevandrum. (*Europe*)
Marshall, T. R. Planter, Trevandrum. (*Do.*)
Masefield, H. V. Planter, Peermade.
Miller, R. Planter, Tenkasi.
Miller, R. Planter, Do.
Moncur, J. R. Do. Do.
———D. M. Do. Do.
Morris, R. Planter.
Munro, J. D. Planter, Peermade.
Newill, H.
Neve, Revd. C. A., Cottayam.
Ormsby, W. E., M.A. LL.D., Barrister-at-law, Puisne Judge High Court.
Painter, Revd. A. F., Cottayam.
Parker, F. M., Planter, Peermade Secretary Peermade Planter's Association.
Philip, The Very Revd. Fr. of St. Louis, D. C. M. A. Vicar General, Coonima.
Prince, I. H., Pleader, High Court, Trevandrum.
Professor, Revd. Fr Burnardinns, Eraveepurom.
Prosper, Revd. Fr. D. C. M Ap. Tangachery, Quilon.
Polycarp, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Ramsay, S. Planter, Tenkasi.
Rector, Revd. Fr. John Columbino Tangancherry, Quilon.
Richards, Revd. W. J., Cottayam. (*Europe.*)
Richardson, F. G. Planter, Cottayam.
Rohde, J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Ross, J., M A., Principal of H. H. the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum.

———, H, Planter, Ashambu.
Sanderson, A. F., Planter, Tenkasi.
Sargent, E. H. Planter, Peermade.
Sherman, C. B. B., Assistant Engineer, Cottayam.
Smail, H. Agent of James Darragh, Alleppey.
Smith, P., Planter, Tenkasi.
Sharp, A. H.
Sim, C. J., Planter, Trevandrum.
Sealy, J. S. Planter, Peermade.

Thomas, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. Ap. Quilon.
Thomson, Dr. T. S., Medical Mission, Neyoor.
Thompson, L. C. Alleppey.
Thornhill, G. T., Planter, Ashambu.
Turner, A. W., Do. Anjonand.
Valentine, D. W. T., Asst. Engineer, Quilon.
———, J. S., Planter, Trevandrum.
Vernede, C. R., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
———, J. S. Asst. Do.
Verlcure, Revd. Fr. Eugenius, Moolagoomoodoo.
Victor, Revd. Fr. D. C. M. Ap., Colachel.
———, Revd Fr. Mary, D C. M. Ap., Trevandrum.
Welch, Captain M. E. H. O. Nair Brigade, Trevandrum.
West, R., Planter, Trevandrum.
White, Surgeon S. Plunket Esmonde, M. D., Residency Surgeon, Trevandrum.
Williams, A. C., Planter, Trevandrum.
Wilkinson, Revd. F., Trevandrum.
Wotherspoon, R. C., Colachel.

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

No.	Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names of Agents.
1	James Darragh	James Darragh ...	H. Smail and L. C. Thompson.
2	R. W. Dow	.....	A. L. Dow and T. Mackinlay.
3	Andrew and Co. ..	.....	R. G. Dunlop.
4	George Brunton ...	.....	R. Brunton.
5	Hajee Jacob Hajee Joosup...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
6	Hajee Elias H. Hoosman.	Hajee Abdoolkareem H. Hoosman ...	
7	Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and Sons..	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
8	Hajee Abdoollah Noormamed...	.....	Mahomed Oommer.
9	Hajee Moosah H. Ahmed and Co....	Ghanjee Oomersee ..	
10	Hajee Ibrahim Essa ...	Abdoollah H. Jakariah..	
11	Haroon Esmail ...	Haroon Esmail ...	
12	Adam Hadjee Elias ...	Adam Hadjee Elias ..	
13	Esmail Oommer ...	Esmail Oommer ..	
14	Hajee Abdool Kalack ...	Hajee Abdool Kalack ..	
15	Satarna Mahomed ...	Satarna Mahomed ...	
16	Sanjee Padomsee ...	.....	Raisy Makjee.
17	Jeram Jakrishnen ..	Jeram Jakrishnen ...	
18	Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
19	Jeraj Laljee .	Jeraj Laljee ..	
20	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ..	
21	Goculdass Veerjee ...	Goculdas Veerjee ...	
22	Kurumsey Kethsey ...	.....	Moljee.
23	Ahmed Coyah & Brothers...	Ahmed Coyah ...	
24	Krishna Pillay ...	Krishna Pillay ..	
25	Hajee Aboobucker & Brothers...	Hajee Aboobucker ..	
26	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	
27	Abeeb & Sons ...	Hajee Ahmed Abeeb ...	
28	Chacco Kakee ...	Chacco Kakee ...	
29	Thengoomood Vareed ..	Thengoomood Vareed ..	
30	Moothookrishna Pillay...	Moothookrishna Pillay...	
31	Abdraman ...	Abdraman ...	
32	Ramdas Peraj ...	Ramdas Peraj ...	
33	Chungaranarana Pillay...	Chungaranarana Pillay...	
34	Coopam Pillay ...	Coopam Pillay ...	
35	Vullinayagom Pillay ...	Vullinayagom Pillay ...	
36	Sooboo Pillay ...	Sooboo Pillay ...	
37	Soobramoniya Pillay ...	Soobramoniya Pillay ...	

No.	Names of Merchant Firms.	Names of Resident Partners or Owners.	Names of Agents.
38	Rangashanay ...	Vitalashanay ...	
39	Gheereedas ...	Gheereedass ...	
40	Luddah Madowjee ...	Luddah Madowjee ...	
41	Mahomed Somar ...	Mahomed Somar ...	
42	Abdool Ghunny ...	Abdool Ghunny ...	
43	Joosup ...	Joosup ...	
44	Andy Iyen Moothoo Iyen...	Andy Iyen Moothoo Iyen	
45	Swamycunnoo Pillay ...	Swamycunnoo Pillay ...	
46	Mooroogappachetty ...	Mooroogappachetty ...	
47	Subaputhy Pillay ...	Subaputhy Pillay ...	
48	Chinniya Pillay ...	Chinniya Pillay ...	
49	Moothooswamy Pillay ...	Moothooswamy Pillay ...	
50	G. Gomez ...	G. Gomez ...	
51	Pundernath Chetty ...	... .	Caroopaswamy Pillay.
52	Opendra Chetty Gunaputhy...	....	Swamy Konar.
53	Shodalamoothoo Pillay..	Shodalamoothoo Pillay...	
54	Lonen Ausepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
55	Haroon Tyib ..	Haroon Tyib ...	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Samjee Gokuldoss	Rice, coir, &c.
Shuther boji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist, &c.
Hadjee Casin Isaac	Rice, &c.
Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Issac Set...	Piece goods, &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber, &c.
Secunder Bava Saib Shak Mohiden	Timber, rice. &c.
Narumboo	Timber, &c.
Cootti Pillay	Piece goods, &c.
Sheid Coonjoo	Timber, tobacco, &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Agamud Pillay	Tobacco, &c.
Coyah	do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo	do. do.
Veerapathren	Timber, &c.
Keery Putter	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Kadervava	Timber, &c.
Karootha Sooboo	Rice, gram, &c.
Nullacunnoo Pillay	do. do. do.
Coonjarthaun Cootti. ..	Rice, &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Krishna Putter	do do. do.
Adinna	Rice, &c.
Iyathu Chithembrem Pillay ...	Country cloths, &c.
Kashava Pillay	do. do. do.
Chittanicurry Coonjoo ...	Piece goods, &c.
Kamethec	Oil, &c.
Vengadaswarem Putter ...	do.
Alli Lethah	Rice, oopra, coir, piece goods.
Perumaul Pillay	Wine and spirits.
J. P. Shodalay	Wine & spirits & preserved provisions
Pitcha Pillay	do. do. do do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osmon Junis	Piece goods, metals.	Challay
Hodjee Abbuker Hadjee Ahmed ...	do.	do.
Satheca Jusape	do.	do.
Ala Hussan	do.	do.
Jusape Aroom	do.	do.
Salomamed Mahomed	do.	do.
Ivram Abbah	do.	do.
Hadjee Hussan Junis	do.	do.
Hadjee Camesa Ismal	do.	do.
Hadjee Assan Abbah	do.	do.
Assan Hoommer	do.	do.
Hadjee Abdul Shukur	do.	do.
Hadjee Assan Hadjee Hoommer ...	do.	do.
Hadjee Satheca Hadjee Hoommer ...	do.	do.
Adam Hadjee Omer	do.	do.
Ischa Abdul Rahim	do.	do.
Ismail Abubaker	do.	do.
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons	do.	Attakoolangaray
Ramaswamy Pillay	do.	do.
Mahomed Ahamed	do.	Cantonment
Armoogum Krishnen	Country Cloth	Challay
Neelakunden Thanuvan	do.	do.
Sivathanu Neelakunden	do.	do.
Vengadathreien Pulpooien	do.	do.
Kuppa Aiyan	do.	do.
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother... ...	do.	do.
Atham Vawa Pakeer Ravoother ...	do.	do.
Thumby Meeran Mytheen	do.	do.
Mathava Iyen	do.	do.
Vengadasubbien	do.	do.
Vengadaswamyien	do.	do.
Kanaku Pulpanaben Mathaven ...	do.	do.
Coonangany Sivanandy	do.	do.
Chembagam Pillay	do.	Kythamukkoo
Sivathanu Pillay	do.	do.
Chinniyan Pillay	do.	do.
Shungaralingam Iyamperumal ...	Rice	Challay
Veerabhadoo Ananchaperumal ...	do.	do.
Soobien Varadien	do.	do.
Sreenevasa Iyen Shasha Iyen... ...	do.	do.
Sashien Ramasubbuien	do.	do.
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen	do.	do.
Iyavavien Vengoo Iyen	do.	do.
Seekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Soondralingam Pillay	do.	do.
Muthuswamy Shungaralingam ...	do.	do.
Sesha Iyen	do.	do.
Vengadaswara Iyen	do.	do.
Subbien Thava Raj Iyen	do.	do.
Andy Iyen Pulpoo Iyen	do.	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen	Rice	Challay
Ganapathien Pulpanabien	Gold and Jewellery.	do.
Ganapattay Iyen	do.	do.
Anandakrishna Iyen Muthien... ...	do.	do.
Rama Iyen Narayana Iyen	do.	do.
Subbien Krishna Iyen	do.	do.
Tharma Raj Iyen	do.	do.
Muthuien Ramasubbien	do.	do.
Kuppien Muthuien	do.	do.
Rama Iyen Narayanaien	do.	do.
Kongany Puppoo	do.	do.
Ramasubbien Muthien	do.	do.
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen	do.	do.
Subbien Muthien	do.	do.
Krishna Iyen Ganapathy Iyen ...	do.	do.
Andy Soobramanian Pillay	Sowcar	do.
Shungara Subbien	do.	do.
Chodalamuthu Tharavium	Tobacco	do.
Navasivayam Akemaden	do.	do.
Muthu Iyen Harihara Iyen	do.	do.
Vyravanatha Pillay	do.	do.
Viruthupatty, Kana, Ena, Ana, Tyal Nadan...	do.	do.
Subiah Pillay	do.	Kythumukkoo
Oommar Kannu...	do.	do.
Musthan	do.	do.
Thalava Padalingam	Timber	Challay
Narayana Pillay	do.	do.
Kylasom Subramaniyan	do.	do.
Rama Pattan	do.	do.
Muthuswamy Ruttiar	do	Landing-place
Mydeenpillay	do.	do.
Perumal Pillay	do.	do.
Cochoo Cootty	do.	do.
Antony Joseph	Wine, Spirits & Preserved Provisions	Cantonment
T. L. Gómez	do.	do.
P. Moreira	do.	do.
O. S Ganapathy, Agent S. B. Mares...	do.	do.
M. Pereira	do.	do.
J. D. Pereira	do.	do.
Jeya Chetty Baboo, Agent G. V. Coelho	do.	do.
E. Lopiz	do.	Puthanchanthay
V. Manuel	do.	Pettah.
Ramasoobien	Druggist	Challay
T. I. Croning	Cabinet maker and Coach builder.	Cantonment

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